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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SHERMAN'S WRATH.

HE REFUSES MEMBERSHIP ON THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Why the Ohio Statesman Permitted Himself to be Overcome with Anger—The Treaties Withdrawn—The Danger Hanging Over Wade Hampton—The Day in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—[Special.]—It is certain that the Nicaraguan treaty, which was withdrawn to-day, will be pigeonholed in the state department, as Mr. Bayard led the opposition to it in the senate, and is now known to have expressed Cleveland's views. The Spanish treaty may be returned to the senate, but it is hardly probable.

WHY SHERMAN IS MAD.

John Sherman's refusal to serve on the finance committee was because his claims to its chairmanship were ignored, and Morrell was continued as chairman by the caucus. Sherman was chairman of this committee before he went into the Hayes cabinet, and was then succeeded by Morrell. He thinks Morrell ought now to give way to him, as he gave way to Fessenden on the same committee, when Fessenden returned to the senate after cabinet service. Morrell declines to do so, and Sherman has a bad case of the sulks, but it is thought the finance committee can shuffle along without him.

A SERIOUS ERROR.

In enrolling the naval appropriation bill, two lines were left out. These lines appropriated half a million for the armament of two new steel cruisers. There is no way to remedy the error now, and while the cruisers may be built, no provision for their armament can be made until the next naval appropriation bill. The error occurred in the great rush to agree to the many points of difference on the appropriation bill, during the last few hours of congress, so as to obviate an extra session.

WADE HAMPTON IN DANGER.

Senator Wade Hampton has been quite sick several days, and to-night his condition is such as to alarm his friends. It is feared that symptoms of blood poison have been detected. At midnight he is resting well, and his physicians take a more hopeful view of the case.

DART IN THE CITY.

J. E. Dart, of Brunswick, is here, with strong indorsements for the collectorship of that port. He will file his application to-morrow. F. H. R.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S ACTION.

The Reasons for His Refusal to Take a Place on the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the absence of any authentic information, gossip is busy over the rumored reasons for Senator Sherman's declination to serve upon the finance committee. To an associated press reporter, who asked Mr. Sherman for his reasons today, he said:

"If I have any apologies to make, I will make them to my constituents."

The report of two years ago that Sherman wished to be restored to the chairmanship of the committee on finance, from which he withdrew to become secretary of the treasury, is revived, and it is said that some personal ill-feeling existed between himself and Senator Morrill, the present chairman of the committee. In consequence, Mr. Morrill was asked in regard to the matter to-day, but replied that he had nothing to say, but he added that so far as he knew, the relations between Sherman and himself were cordial. There is said to be a feeling which is not entirely cordial between Sherman and Aldrich, and rumor alludes indefinitely to a demand or request said to have been made by the former, that the latter should be removed from the finance committee, in default of which he (Sherman) would no longer serve. This cannot be traced to any authentic source, but on the other hand, none who should know the facts are found to deny it. It can be said that when the subject of Sherman's retirement was referred to in caucus the other day, the colloquy which ensued between Sherman and Morrill was kindly in tone, each professing sincere personal esteem for the other. The only reason brought forward for the retirement of Sherman was his belief that the interests of his constituents were not fairly considered in the action of the committee upon the wool tariff. Mr. Sherman asked then to be relieved from further service, but the caucus, by a formal vote, declined to relieve him. The misunderstanding between Sherman and Aldrich dates back, it is said, to the action of the committee respecting the tariff, and has been revived and possibly increased by the controversy over refunding and the national bank measures, in respect to which the two were advocates of widely different courses of procedure. It is likely that nothing further will be heard of the matter until the next session, as the committee will have nothing to do beyond the consideration of nominations during the present session.

Places are left open in seven of the committees for the successors of Bayard and Garland, namely: In the committees on claims, epidemic diseases, fisheries, patents, revision of the laws, the tenth census and the examination of the several branches of the civil service.

THE TREATIES RECALLED.

The president's message asking for the return of the Nicaraguan, Spanish and Dominican treaties was received by the senate to-day in executive session. The three treaties will be returned to the executive at once, no action of the senate being required, as the secretary complies with all such requests under the general rules. The message withdrawing the treaties is very short. It assigns no other reason for the withdrawal than "for re-examination."

THE EVENING RECEPTION.

President Cleveland's First Affair by Gas Light.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The president will hold his first evening reception at the executive mansion next Tuesday, the 17th inst., from 9 to 11, at which time the following named bodies will be received: The members of the diplomatic corps and the ladies of their families; the judges of the supreme court of the United States and of other United States courts and the ladies of their families; the senators and representatives of the forty-eighth congress and of the forty-ninth congress and the ladies of their families; the officers of the army, of the navy and of the marine corps and ladies of their families. This reception will be limited to the official bodies named. The president has not yet decided upon a date for an evening reception to the public.

Senator Hampton Convalescent.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, who has been quite sick for some time, is to-day reported to be convalescing.

Hanging in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, March 13.—At 12:30 o'clock to-day John West, colored, was hung privately in the jail yard. Only the sheriff and his deputies, the doctors and three or four others required by law were present. He made a short speech. His neck was broken by the fall. Life was pronounced extinct in about fifteen minutes, but the body was not taken down until thirty minutes had elapsed

WARNED TO STAY OUT.

The President Proclaims the Oklahoma Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following proclamation was issued by the president late this afternoon:

By the president of the United States of America:

Whereas, it is alleged that certain individuals, associations of persons and corporations, are in unauthorized possession of portions of territory known as the Oklahoma lands, within the Indian territory, which are designated, described and recognized by the treaties and laws of the United States, and by the executive authority thereof, as Indian lands, and

Whereas, it is further alleged that certain other persons or associations, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, have begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible entry and settlement upon the aforesaid land, and are now threatening such entry and occupation, and

Whereas, the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons residing or being found upon such Indian lands and territory without the permission expressly and legally obtained of the interior department,

Now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the public interest, as well as the interests of the Indian nations and tribes, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said territory, where they will not be allowed to remain without permission of the authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in the occupation of such lands, and all such person or persons as are intending, preparing or threatening to enter and settle upon the same, that they will neither be permitted to enter upon said territory, nor if already there to remain thereon, and that in case due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States and of this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purposes and intentions of the government as herein declared, the military power of the United States will be invoked to abate all such unauthorized possession, to prevent such threatened entry and occupation, and to remove all such intruders from said Indian lands.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of March, 1885, and of the independence of the United States of America the 109th. GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the president.
T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

MANNING'S FIRST MOVE.

Shortening the Force of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The first official action of Secretary Manning in regard to the changes in the force under the treasury department was announced this morning. It consists of a material reduction of the force in the special agents division, whereby it is expected a saving of $46,000 annually will be effected. The services of thirty-eight persons in all have been dispensed with, and notices to that effect were made to them to day. The list includes six special agents, twenty-four special inspectors of customs, and eight employes whose names are borne on the so-called "fraud roll." This action reduces the number of agents to twenty-two, the number of inspectors to twenty-seven, and the fraud roll employes to seventeen. It is stated at the department that these changes are made solely in the interests of economy, and that no new appointments will be made to fill the vacancies created. Secretary Manning has also decided that hereafter appointments for the prevention and detection of frauds in the special revenue service shall not be used for the purpose of making permanent appointments, but shall be confined strictly to paying for the information received concerning the revenue frauds and to enable the department to employ persons in special cases where it is believed frauds are being perpetrated.

Secretary Manning refused to divulge this afternoon the names of the persons dismissed, but may possibly do so to-morrow. It is understood, however, that Special Agents C. H. Gray, John O'Neal and W. R. Bates are among the number.

THE PRESS SERVICE.

The Wonderful Telegraphic Record of Inauguration Week.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The amount of business transacted by the Washington office of the Western Union telegraph company during the week ended March 7th last, was greater than that of any previous inauguration week in the history of the office. In the week of the inauguration of 1881 the number of words of press matter sent was 609,080, and of private messages 72,300. In the recent inauguration week the number of words of press matter handled was 817,276, and of private messages 87,919, an increase of more than 217,000 words of press and nearly 15,000 messages over corresponding week in 1881. The greatly increased newspaper space given to the descriptions of the inauguration of President Cleveland as compared with that of President Garfield, is shown by the fact that 255,000 words of press matter was sent from the Washington office on March 4, 1885, as against 106,000 in 1881, an increase of nearly 60,000 words. This immense volume of business was handled under the skillful direction of Manager Moreau, with promptness and accuracy never before obtained. During the week which followed the assassination of President Garfield, the amount of press matter sent from the Washington office was somewhat larger than that sent during the inauguration week, but the volume of the general business was much smaller, and the aggregate of the work done considerably less.

THE CENSUS BUREAU CLOSED.

The Clerks Thinned Out and Distributed Around.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In accordance with the provisions of the last sundry civil appropriation bill, the census bureau has been closed up, and Superintendent Seaton and Chief Clerk Richards have been relieved from their duties. Nearly all of the employes have been transferred to the pension office and other bureaus of the interior department.

Jas. H. Wardle, formerly chief of the agricultural division, remains in charge of the records of the bureau, having been detailed from the pension office for that purpose.

The original plan for the publication of the results of the census contemplated the issue of 26 volumes, and ten volumes have been issued up to the present time. The proof sheets, numbering 5,000 pages, principally devoted to mortality statistics, are now in type. The secretary of the interior has not yet made any provision for the completion of the work, although the sundry civil appropriation bill authorized the appointment of five clerks for that purpose.

THE DAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Presentation of Office Seekers, Congressmen and Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The president received a large number of callers to-day. Among them were Vice President Hendricks with Hon. Barclay Hanley, of California, Secretary Bayard, Speaker Carlisle, Senators Call, Hawley, Cockrell, Vest, McPherson and Jackson; ex-Senators Slater, Jones and Pendleton; Representatives Hatch, Wood, Hank, McMillan, Caldwell, Tucker, Jordan, Hanback, and Neal Ellsberry of Ohio; Delegate Voorhees, Commissioner Loring, and a delegation from Iowa, headed by Representative Weaver, and a delegation from the District of Columbia, headed by General Hunter. At 2 o'clock the diplomatic corps called to pay their respects, and were received by the president in the blue parlor. The presentations were made by the secretary of state.

Three More Ballots in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 13.—In the joint convention to-day the democrats answered to the roll call. The first ballot stood, Morrison, 98; Black, 1; Ward, 1. The second and third ballots showed no change, and the convention adjourned.

THE LABOR WAR.

THE STRIKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA, MISSOURI AND TEXAS.

The Missouri Pacific Strike Growing in Earnestness—A Proclamation by Governor Marmaduke—Enticing Laborers Away from the Company—The Striker's Movements.

FORT WAYNE, March 13.—Twenty-six machinest arrived here from Chicago at eight o'clock last evening, having been imported by the Wabash company to take the places of the men now on a strike at this point. They arrived in a car attached to a freight train on the Wabash road, having left Chicago at seven o'clock Wednesday evening. They were brought by a circuitous route, via Springfield, in order to avoid the suspicions of the strikers. The fact of their presence became known to the strikers at about 10 p. m., when a committee was sent to interview the new comers' who are mostly Germans, at the Washington house. The committee induced twenty-four of the twenty-six men to attend a meeting, which they immediately called at Driscoll's hall, where the imported men were invited into the Knights of Labor, and joined the strikers. The imported men claim that they knew nothing of the strike here, and that they accepted the positions in Chicago in answer to an advertisement in the German papers for machinists to go to work outside the city. The strikers are jubilant over their accession. It is understood that more importations are to come, but the strikers say they will endeavor to capture them as rapidly as they arrive.

The Missouri Pacific Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The restoration of wages made on Wednesday evening to the men working in the Missouri Pacific shops here, has been extended to all the men employed in the large machine and car shops of the Iron Mountain road at DeSoto, forty miles south of here. The men are highly commended for their loyalty to the company.

Governor Marmaduke has issued a proclamation at a late hour last night, warning the strikers and all persons associated with them that interfering with the movement of engines and trains, the intimidation of other persons who may be willing to work, is unlawful, and calling on all the county and municipal officers to promptly enforce the laws. The proclamation commands all individuals, or combinations of individuals, in any way engaged or concerned in interfering with the free traffic of railroads, or the intimidation of their employes, to desist at once and without further warning.

The Texas Strikers.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 13.—Vice-president Hoxie, of the Gould system, requested Governor Ireland to order the state rangers to Texas points where the strike exists, offering to pay their expenses and furnish transportation. The governor refused to comply on the grounds that no serious disturbance exists, and the local officers are protecting the railroad property.

Indorsed by the Citizens.

DALLAS, Tex., March 12.—A large mass meeting was held here last night by the friends of labor. Colonel J. B. Stone, one of the largest real estate owners in Dallas, spoke at length, denouncing the railroad management. A communication from the local organization of telegraphers was read, strongly sympathizing with the strikers. The meeting adopted resolutions extending sympathy to the strikers and demanding that their wages be restored to the former figures. At Fort Worth there is no change in the situation. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fee railroad is bringing supplies to that city.

One Strike Ends.

PALESTINE, Texas, March 13.—The strike at this place ended this afternoon. Superintendent Herring sent for the executive committee of the workingmens' union, who immediately waited upon him. The result of the conference was an order to resume work to-morrow morning on the old terms as before the last cut. An agreement to this effect has been signed by Superintendent Herring, Master Mechanic Morris and the striker's committee. If extra time is put on they are to receive extra pay. This agreement only extends to the International and Great northern branch of the Gould system.

Two Thousand Men Join In.

COALTON, O., March 13.—At a meeting of the delegates representing 2,000 miners held here yesterday, it was unanimously decided to hold out for seventy cents a ton. A large number of miners are going elsewhere for work.

The Coal Miners Out.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The striking miners were reinforced to-day by accessions from the Hampton mines, along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. This will involve the force employed by the New York and Cleveland coal company, and other extensive coal mines. President Costello, of the miners' association, asserts that not a single mine on the Monongahela river is in full operation, and says that the strike is the most determined ever arranged here. Several mills have closed down in consequence of the failure of their coal supply from the mines included in the strike. No efforts looking towards a compromise have yet been made.

THE HAZEN TRIAL.

Ex-Secretary Lincoln Accused of Newspaper Manipulating.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Hazen court martial this afternoon, the counsel for the defense caused a sensation in the court by the statement, in connection with the examination of Mr. Hudson, editor of the Sunday Capitol, of this city, that he would prove that the article published in the Chicago Tribune and the Washington Capitol, assailing General Hazen, and giving the first information to the public of his having written a letter to the secretary of war, throwing the blame for the tragic termination of the Greely expedition upon that official, had been inspired by the secretary of war, and that they would trace them to his desk and to his hand. Counsel added that he did not offer this in justification of the offense charged against General Hazen, but in mitigation of that offense, if it should be proved.

The judge advocate said that the defense, before they could be allowed to make a plea in mitigation, must first admit the offense. That, he said, they had not yet done. He added that no matter what had been said or written, General Hazen was not justified in seeking the channels of the public press to assail his superior officer. If he had had an idea that he had been assailed by the secretary of war, or others, there was a legitimate channel through which to seek redress. He also said that he wished to deny most emphatically that the secretary of war had anything to do with the publications.

General Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, March 13.—With the exception of brief spells of wakefulness, General Grant was said this forenoon to have passed a comfortable night. It was after eleven o'clock when he retired, and he then complained of a dull pain in his ear and head. He did not get up till late this afternoon, and then made no complaint of pain. As usual, he partook of breakfast in liquid form, and appeared, if no better, to be as well as yesterday.

MORE ABOUT HUDGINS.

The Governor of Arkansas Wants Hudgins to Stand His Trial in Georgia.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—The arrest of Hon. Joseph G. Hudgins, member of the legislature from Polk county, continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation. He was charged with arson in Georgia, and the fact that Governor Hughes had quashed the warrant for his arrest, issued on the requisition, was discussed on the street both favorably and the reverse with considerable animation. Hudgins' strange and sudden appearance from the city has created greatest excitement. A number of deputy sheriffs, under the leadership of Officer Shellcut, and accompanied by Officer Howell, of Georgia, are now on his trail. It is said that Hudgins left the city in a buggy about 1 o'clock and took a southwesterly course. This is the direction of his home from Little Rock. He is a very heavy man, short and thick set, and weighs probably 250 pounds. It is believed by some that he will take to the woods and escape, while others believe he will be overhauled before midnight.

Governor Hughes's course is severely commented upon by some, and to a reporter who called on him for an explanation as to why he canceled his first warrant, he said: "I did so because I was afraid that a trick was being played, as the officer from Georgia had not advised me that the man he wanted was a member of the legislature. I simply felt that the matter should be looked into, and that it is my duty to protect our citizens as well as to assist in capturing criminals. I did not know at the time that he is the same man for whom a requisition came in 1877. I now believe that it is due to Arkansas, to the state of Georgia and to himself that he return to that state. I shall write a full explanation to the governor of Georgia, for it is my sincere wish to uphold the comity of states, and I desire under no circumstances to be placed in the light of permitting a fugitive from justice to escape. I have issued another warrant on the requisition and hope to hear of the capture of Hudgins without delay."

Hudgins boarded with a lawyer named P. H. Rice, on North street, near the water works. Rice moved to this city from Hot Springs about two months since. The report was in circulation that Hudgins, in escaping, used the horses and buggy belonging to Rice, who stated to a reporter that he did not know the whereabouts of Hudgins. "Is he in town?"

"I can't say. He went home to dinner with me and I have not seen him since."

"It is said you escorted him to the outskirts of the city and loaned him your horses and carriage. Is it true?"

"I tell you I did not see Hudgins after dinner."

"Has he got your buggy?"

"I do not know."

"Did you know he intended to escape?"

"No, sir."

"Did you have a talk with him and advise him in any way?"

"Yes, sir. I have been his attorney for years and we are friends. I advised him to get his money in shape, go back to Georgia, make his bond there and stand his trial. He told me he had been back there once, remained three days, took a drink with the sheriff and was not even arrested. I do not believe he has run away, and would sooner believe he has gone off to obtain funds to make a bond in Georgia as soon as the legislature adjourned. He expressed a horror of being confined there to await trial."

"Do you know where his relatives are?"

"Yes; he has a brother-in-law, Hill Randolph, at Fayetteville, a brother at Dallas, Polk county, and another one, Bev. Hudgins, at Hot Springs. The one at Hot Springs, he says, is at the bottom of all the trouble."

The house, of which Hudgins is a member may take some action as to his course. The members who were so rampant in their efforts for his release feel very much chagrined.

STRANGE STORY OF A CORPSE.

A Dead Woman Said to Have Revived and Spoken to a Friend.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—Mrs. Jane Fossett died four days ago after a brief illness. The body was prepared for the grave and lay in the best room in the house. Last night one of Mr. Fossett's lady friends was "watching" by the corpse, as is customary still in Maine. She tells the following story of her remarkable experience:

"I was sitting near the body and looking intently upon the features that had been so dear to me in life. I could not restrain my tears, and said in a low voice, 'Where are you now?' At the sound of my voice the apparently dead body moved, turned on its side and at last sat up. The eyes opened, and in a thrilling voice the woman, who had been dead, but who lived again, spoke. Mrs. Fossett said she had been in heaven; that she had there enjoyed a happiness that was beyond her power to describe; that she had met and talked with her mother, long dead, and with other friends. For some time Mrs. Fossett talked giving me a description of the experience in the spirit land. Gradually her voice grew fainter, and she fell back upon the bed clad as she was in her grave clothes. As the last word was spoken the spirit took its final departure and returned no more."

Some people believe that the lady saw a vision in a dream, but she is convinced it was all a reality, and that her friend returned and talked with her.

THE CLEVELAND NEWSPAPERS.

A Consolidation by Which the Plain-Dealer Takes a Step Forward.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 13.—Negotiations which have been pending between the Herald publishing company for the purchase of that concern by the Cleveland Leader printing company and the Plain-Dealer publishing company, were consummated to-night. The total subscription lists, news agents and carriers' routes are to be transferred to and consolidated with the Leader, together with the files running back to 1819, the year the Herald was established. The Plaindealer takes the perfecting press, type, machinery and all fixtures, and will remove immediately to the Herald building, and commence a morning edition in addition to its evening edition. The Plaindealer will be backed by abundant capital, and will be made a first class democratic daily. The Leader will have its circulation increased by that of the Herald. The associated press franchise held by the Herald will be cancelled. The circulation of the morning and evening Herald for the past year ranged from 12,000 to 15,000 copies daily, which added to the Leader gives it a daily circulation of more than 35,000 copies.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Thousands of Them Pouring in Upon the Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Superintendent Snowden, of the United States mint, in this city, states that he has received over 50,000 trade dollars since March 4th, and that letters from holders of the coin in various parts of the country are pouring in upon him. This is believed to show that the people have lost all hope of securing legislation on the subject from congress, and that they have determined to make the best of the situation and sell the coins. The price of standard silver at present is 86 cents an ounce, and at that rate trade dollars are worth 84 cents. This is the price paid for them at the mint. A prominent Third street banking house sold 10,000 of the coins to the mint yesterday and informed Colonel Snowden that they had several thousand more in the vaults.

The New York bankers are said to have $60,000 of these coins stored away. They will probably be sent to the mint to be melted.

Temperance in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The temperance advocates, under the direction of J. N. Stearns, of New York, have held three meetings among the colored people in connection with the exposition conventions.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

James Stephens and Other Fenians Marched Out of France—Quarrel Between the Pope and Russia—The Irish Episcopal Gathering Postponed—Other Foreign News.

PARIS, March 13.—An immense sensation has been caused in this city by the stand which the authorities have taken toward the fenian agitators. In addition to the arrests of James Stephens, Eugene Davis and John Morrissey, which were made yesterday afternoon, the police have this morning arrested a journalist named Mortimer Leroy and another fenian whose name has not been learned. Mrs. Stephens was also arrested but was subsequently released. The arrests already made are apparently only the beginning of what is contemplated on the part of the authorities. Warrants for the expulsion of the other fenian leaders have been issued. Further arrests are expected.

Stephens, Davis, Morrissey and Leroy were taken to the frontier of France to-day and warned not to return. Stephens begged permission to be allowed to proceed to Havre, so that he might take the steamer there for America, but the authorities refused to grant his request. Davis and Morrissey, who were confined at the prefectory, were subjected to an examination this morning. It is reported that the police have made an important discovery.

Stephens, Davis and Leroy and two anarchists were expelled from France into Belgium. It is now learned that Morrissey has not been expelled as was at first reported. He has been allowed to remain in Paris.

L'Intransigeant, in its issue of to-day, protests against the arrest of Stephens, who together with Davis and Leroy, was expelled from France to-day, and declares that this action indicates that Prime Minister Ferry is ready to outrage the liberties of the refugees who have sought an asylum in France, of of which ministers of the empire would never have dreamed of doing. L'Intransigeant, says: "Stephens has resided in Paris since 1868, the empire allowing him to live in peace, despite the fact that the English government demanded his extradition. He belonged neither to the invincibles nor to the dynamiters, but fought against both by his pen, and though he lives outside of militant politics, in absolute quiet, and was absorbed in literary work, now in his old age, and when in feeble health, he is treated as a criminal conspirator. His wife was not allowed to have an interview with him after his arrest.

THE AFGHAN LINE.

The Relations Existing Between England and Russia.

LONDON, March 13.—The war department is making preparations with a view to the possible occurrence of serious trouble in Afghanistan. Orders have been sent to the arsenals in Bombay and Bengal, to prepare all kinds of ammunition. Details for two army corps have been already completed. Each of them will number 1,500 officers, 35,300 men and 11,800 horses. The admiralty is making arrangements to have the fleet of transport in readiness.

It is believed that the delay in the withdrawal of the Russian outposts on the Afghan frontier is possibly due to their distance from the terminus of the telegraph line, as the dispatches ordering their withdrawal would have to be carried for the remainder of the distance by messengers. The supporters of the government still consider peace probable.

The tone of the Russian press continues extremely bellicose. Open delarations are made that Russia intends to have Herat. The Novose Veremgia calls the approaching meeting of Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, and the ameer of Afghanistan, a military demonstration on the Russian frontiers. "Russia and England," the writer continues, "will soon meet on dry land, and the result will be that the isolated security hitherto enjoyed by the British empire will be destroyed."

A RUSSIAN OPINION.

Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador in France, has been interviewed in regard to the present Anglo-Russian situation. He expressed the opinion that the Emperor William would exert his influence to avert war, and that he would also endeavor to induce England to make some concessions. He hooted the idea that Russia would withdraw her troops from the positions at the present occupied. Such action would reflect dishonor upon Russian arms. In case England did not declare war, it was certain in his opinion that Russia would not do so. He thought it extremely unlike that England would declare war, as she had her hands full already. De Giers, the Russian prime minister, was animated by a desire for peace. The influence of the war party in Russia had diminished since the death of General Scobeleff.

AN ARRANGEMENT REACHED.

In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone announced that an agreement had been arrived at between Russia and England, by the terms of which neither Russian nor Afghan forces would advance any further on either side of the frontier.

Sir Stafford Northcote asked whether this agreement was a permanent or temporary arrangement.

Mr. Gladstone replied that an agreement without any specific time limit was the best discription he could give. He said that the agreement was to last as long as there was occasion for it. [Laughter.] This agreement, he said, provides against a rupture of the friendly relation between the two governments in the event of a collision between the Afghan and Russian outposts, which might possibly occur, while dispatches are being conveyed to the opposing commanders.

Wm. E. Foster, liberal member for Bradford, asked whether this agreement was a new one or one which had been supposed to be in force for some time past.

Mr. Gladstone replied that it was a new agreement.

The arrangement between England and Russia, announced by Mr. Gladstone, was concluded to-day. It resulted in the decision of the cabinet not to insist upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the outposts during the deliberations of the joint commission. Baron De Staal yesterday sent a denial to Earl Granville and M. De Giers of the report that troops were concentrated at Askabad. He also protested against the preparations for war which, it is reported, are now being made in England, and the demonstrations upon the Indian frontier, which, he said, were calculated to lessen the chances of an amicable settlement consequent upon an agreement.

The North German Gazette repudiates the idea that Germany will imperil the friendly relations now existing betw en herself and Russia by venturing to place her veto upon any regulations Russia may choose to make on the Afghan frontier.

The stock exchange was depressed to-day owing to the pessimist war views prevailing. It is believed that there will be a rebound to-morrow in consequence of Gladstone's announcement in the house of commons this afternoon.

The Russian government has formally sanctioned a reciprocal treaty between Germany and Russia for the extradition of conspirators against the lives of royal personages.

GREAT ANXIETY STILL EXISTS.

The marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for war, stated this evening in the house of commons that it was impossible to deny that there was still cause for great anxiety regarding the relations between Great Britain and Russia.

THE NEWS FROM PETER LUMSDEN.

Advices from Teheran state that Sir Peter Lumsden is encamped on Persian territory, not far from Herat. The expectation is that he will enter Herat in case the Russians make any further advance. Public feeling in Teheran is in favor of Russia. The Gazette published articles in disparagement of England, but apologized for them afterwards when complaints were made by the British legation. The shah has telegraphed the governor of Khorassan ordering him to do all that lies in his power to assist Lumsden. This telegram was drawn out by complaints made by Sir Peter, through the legation at Teheran, that the governor had refused to give him aid, and had interfered with his courier and escorts between Mershed and the British camp.

Sir Peter Lumsden has received certain discretionary powers touching his course in the event of a dangerous Russian advance. He is nearly six days march distant from the nearest telegraph station. What his action will be in the event of a Russian attack upon the Afghan strongholds has not been allowed to become known, but it is belived that he will send officers to Herat to organize the Afghan troops, while he himself assumes a position not necessarily warlike at Robul Pass.

GOLD FOR THE FAMILY.

And a Statue for Gordon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

LONDON, March 13.—In the house of commons last night a motion to grant to the family of General Gordon an annual income of £20,000 as a pension was adopted.

Mr. Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, promised to bring before Mr. Gladstone the suggestion of a pension to the family of Consul Power, who was killed by the Arabs after the wreck of Stewart's steamer, and the proposal that a monument be erected to General Gordon in St. Paul's cathedral.

The marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for war, stated in the house of commons this afternoon that the sixth volume of General Gordon's diary had been received, and with it a letter from Gordon. In accordance with Gordon's wishes, he said, certain extracts would be published as soon as possible, and the whole diary would then be handed over to his relations.

Memorial services in honor of General Gordon were held to-day at St. Paul's cathedral, at Westminster abbey, and at many other cathedrals. Immense crowds were present everywhere. Richard Durnford, bishop of Chichester, preached the memorial sermon. In course of this he asked:

"Does the death of General Gordon bring no disgrace upon England? Is there not humiliation linked with our sorrow! The nations which envy our greatness are rejoiced at England's inability to protect her trusted servant. Scorn and reproach are cast upon us. Could we plead that they are undeserved? The conscience of the nation feels that a stain rests upon it."

THE SOUDAN WAR.

The Mahdi Preparing to Meet an Invasion from Metemmeh.

LONDON, March 13.—The report is current among the natives to the effect that the mahdi has evacuated Metemmeh. The reason alleged for this step is that the mahdi fears that an invasion is about to be made into the Soudan from Abyssinia.

Osman Digna is concentrating a large force at Tamanieb, to oppose the advance of General Graham towards Berber. Thousands of well armed Arabs are gathering to assist Osman Digna, and his forces in the vicinity of Suakim have become very defiant and repeatedly attack the British outposts.

The Prince of Wales and Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 13.—A petition to the chamber of commerce, asking that body to form a grand committee for the reception of the prince and princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to Ireland, which bore the signatures of thousands of citizens, was presented to-day. It has been decided to form a citizen's reception committee. Great unanimity of feeling prevails in relation to the giving of a suitable reception to the prince and princess.

The Irish nationalists have decided to maintain an attitude of reserve during the visit of the prince of Wales to Ireland. They will make no hostile demonstrations and they will make no effusive and hypocritical expressions of welcome. They expect by this course to show their inalienable attachment to the principles upon which their organization is founded. They have issued an address, which defines their programme, and explains their motives. The address says that the visit of the prince and princess to Ireland is especially inopportune, while an unspeakably indecent coterie, protected by Lord Spencer, is in possession of Dublin castle.

The French in China.

PARIS, March 13.—It is reported that the chamber of deputies and the members of the government are convinced of the necessity of marching upon Pekin. The government will shortly ask for a grant of $10,000,000 to provide for the dispatch of 25,000 men to China.

The French government received dispatches from Tonquin to-day, stating that General Negrier succeeded in occupying Tholme on the 8th instant. The Chinese troops who had been defending the place fled into China.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that a French man-of-war has detained the British steamer Glenroy, of the Glen line, off Gutzloff, and subjected her to search. The reason for this was that there was lead in the vessel's cargo. A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Times says that the French have seized the Glenroy.

Italy and Germany Growing Cold.

ROME, March 13.—The relations between Italy and Germany are clouded. Recent interviews between Herr Van Kendell, German ambassador, and Signor Mancini, minister of foreign affairs, have resulted in assurances from the latter that in case Italy enters into an alliance with Great Britain, she will still observe the obligations under which she now rests to Germany. If the interests of Germany and England should be conflicting, Italy will be steadfast to her German alliance.

The Czar Speaks.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The czar of Russia said to-night, during an informal talk with reveral diplomats at an imperial levee: "I cannot conceive that any but the wildest dreamers could think that I would declare war against England. Our ends can be attained and will be attained, but it will be by the gradual power of civilization, and not by force."

The Pope and Russia.

ROME, March 13.—The pope has taken a decided attitude against the expulsion of the Catholic archbishop of Wilna from Russia, recently ordered by the Russian authorities. The Russian charge d'affairs has been suspended, and is about to return to Rome. A rupture between Russia and the vatican is imminent.

A Stock Jobber's Suit for Libel.

LONDON, March 13.—George Grant, the stock jobber, has brought a suit for libel against Edmund Yates, editor of the World, claiming $5,000 damages. The alleged libel stated that Grant had engaged in speculations without his partner's knowledge; that he had in this way exhausted the firm's bank balance and had then absconded.

The Australian Contingent.

LONDON, March 13.—Dispatches from Melbourne state that the Australian colonies, after consultation, have decided to await advices from their London agents before they take any federal action toward the raising of an Australian contingent for services in the Soudan.

CHEEK'S ESCAPE.

THE STORY OF A FESTIVE MARIETTA MAN.

Burning of a Residence Near Hartwell—Marietta Comes to the Front With an Electric Girl—Accident to a Lady on Shipboard—A Child Burned to Death—Etc., Etc.

MARIETTA, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—To-day Lula McLellan, a fourteen-year old girl, swore out a warrant against one James F. Cheek, charging him with seduction. Cheek was arrested by Marshal Stephens, and when confronted with the girl he consented to marry her, thus settling the case. C. C. Winn, justice of the peace, performed the ceremony. It is known that Cheek has already one wife, who is living near Athens, Ga., with other precincts to hear from. Those who are posted think that he will have a true bill found against him for bigamy by the grand jury, that is now in session here.

A Wound in the Arm.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—This afternoon while out hunting, Tommie, the fifteen-year old son of Mayor Felder, shot himself. The wound is in the arm and is not considered very dangerous.

Judge Speer in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Judge Emory Speer has received calls from many of our prominent citizens, and courteous attention is tendered him on all sides. He is making friends in Savannah.

The Butler Herald.

BUTLER, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The Butler Herald has moved to its new quarters in Knights of Honor building, and Colonel A. A. Carson is thinking of taking an editorial chair. If he does it will be quite an addition to the Herald.

Destroyed by Fire.

HARTWELL, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Mr. M. Flemings Adam's house, near Pleasant Hill church, in this county, was destroyed by fire last night accidentally. The house was a very good country residence, and Mr. Adam's loss is indeed heavy.

The Ownership of Tybee Island.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Captain D. G. Purse, who has purchased Tybee Island for $15,000, is making arrangements for extensive improvements and developments. A new hotel, a theater, a clubhouse, and other attractions are on the programme.

The Cumming Postoffice.

CUMMING, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—There has been during the last month several petitions going the rounds for Cumming postoffice. Judge Clement, the present incumbent, James Duffy and Edward Maulder, are the applicants. Each of them have strong friends backing him.

A Dentist's Invention.

ATHENS, Ga., March 13.—[Special.—Dr. B. Bibb Davis, an Athens dentist, has invented and is now using in his office a machine for drilling and cleaning teeth propelled by electricity. It works like a charm, and the inventor expects to realize a large fortune from the same. It makes but little noise, and does away with the foot-power machine now in use by the dentists.

A New Departure in Transportation.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—A new departure in the transportation of cotton has just been chronicled in this port. This was the shipment by the steamship William Lawrence, of a lot of cotton through the house of Charles Greene, Son & Co., New Orleans, to Liverpool, via Savannah and Baltimore. It is believed that this is the forerunner of a heavy trades.

A Fall of Sixty-Three Feet.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Yesterday evening about five o'clock Mr. Lee Miller fell from the steeple which is being erected in the new courthouse striking two or three platforms before he struck the ground, the fall being sixty-three feet. He is dangerously injured, and in all probability will be unable to survive his accident, though he walked from the courthouse, fifty yards, to his boarding house, after he fell.

Enforcing the Vagrant Laws.

MARIETTA, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The grand jurors of Cobb superior court are determined to enforce the vagrant laws. This week they found true bills against Adeline Davis and Mary Baggett, two negro girls who have no inclination to work. They were arrested by Bailiff Walker and lodged in jail, where they now await their trial. It is thought that many other young negroes will be arrested for vagrancy if they don't go to work.

An Accident on Shipboard.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—To-day, as the steamship, City of Savannah, from New York, was mooring at her wharf, the passengers gathered on the upper deck. A heavy hawser that was being used, suddenly snapped, and it flew violently back, one end striking an aged lady, Mrs. Miller, from New York, on the leg, breaking it below the knee and causing a compound fracture. She was taken to the hospital as soon as the boat landed, and is receiving the best medical attention.

Marietta's Electric Girl.

MARIETTA, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—At the earnest solicitation of her many friends and admirers, Miss Mamie Simpson gave a public exhibition of her wonderful and mysterious power last night at Nichol's hall.

Though nothing but a child in years or statue, she moved at her will the largest and most powerful men as though they were nothing but the merest infants. She performed all the tricks of Lula Hurst and others besides, and those who have seen both pronounce her power equal, if not superior, to that possessed by Miss Hurst.

She only failed in one instance to overcome the resistance of two very large men, and the failure was caused by undue haste on the part of the men, who pushed before she was ready. She was attended on the stage by her brother, Dr. J. H. Simpson and Colonel F. A. Irwin.

Deaths in Franklin County.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Martin McCay, an aged lady, living near Red Hill, in this county, was stricken with paralysis Friday last. She lived until Tuesday, when she died. She was a lady of many virtues, and leaves a large family of children to mourn her loss. Her husband, who died several years since, was the engineer who surveyed and located the Blue Ridge railroad in South Carolina, from Anderson to Walhalla. He was one of the first men of Anderson county, S. C., and stood very high in the estimation of the citizens of this county at the time of his death.

Thomas J. Langston, one of the oldest citizens of the county, living ten miles from town, died suddenly last night. Mr. Langston was one of the best citizens in our county, and his place will be hard to fill in church and in state.

Dr. W. C. McEntire is suffering with heart disease.

Another Child Burned to Death.

CRAWFORDVILLE, March 13.—[Special.]—A negro woman, occupying a small cabin on the premises of Mr. C. Bergstrom, near this place, left three little children in the house last Thursday night, and during her absence the house caught on fire and burned one of the children to death. The other two escaped.

Burned to Death.

TAYLOR, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. McInvale, a lady living near Taylor, in this county, fell in the fire to-day and had her head completely charred. Was dead when found. She was about 50 years old, and had been married three times.

Old Cases on the Docket.

MARIETTA, March 13.—[Special.]—Most of the civil cases tried in Cobb superior court this week have been on the docket for many years.

Greene County Court.

GREENSBORO, March 13.—[Special.]—Our superior court adjourned yesterday, having gotten through all the business before it. Levi Copelon, who was tried for the murder of the negro woman, through mistake, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The Guilty Parties to be Located.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon three negro girls mistreated a little daughter of Policeman Burruss, on the streets, and one of them slapped her face. The negroes are pupils in the colored public schools and as soon as Peters, the principal of the school, heard of the outrageous occurrance he began an investigation to ascertain who the offenders were. He reported to Professor Mooty, the superintendent, to-day that he thought he would succeed in settling the guilt on the proper parties, and when he does they will be deal with as the gravity of the offense requires. Mayor Grimes will also probably take cognizance of the case, as it is not proposed to allow such conduct to go unpunished in Columbus.

Death and Interment.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Mr. John W. Gamble died at his home in Hamilton this afternoon, after a lingering illness. He was one of the most prominent and prosperous citizens of that place, and was for a number of years a resident of Columbus. He was a son-in-law of Colonel J. M. Mobley, of Hamilton, and leaves a wife and two young children. Mr. Gamble was a native of Talbot county.

The funeral of Mr. Thos. B. Berry took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of people. The Knights Templar and Odd Fellows escorted the remains to the cemetery.

Arrested for a Christmas Crime.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Elbert Anderson, was arrested here to-day by Bailiff McMichael under a warrant charging him with an assault with intent to murder. The crime was committed about Christmas. Anderson succeeded in evading the officers until to-day.

Paralyzed by a Lightning Shock.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—During the storm here last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the residence of Mr. F. D. Peabody, on Rose Hill, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. One of Mr. Peabody's hands was temporarily paralyzed by the shock.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE M'INTOSH.

The Full Story of the Unfortunate Occurrence Told by His Son.

POWDER SPRINGS, Ga., March 13.—Editors Constitution: In your issue of the 3d instant, the account of the death of Judge A. C. McIntosh is incorrect, and I ask therefore that you will publish this communication. Your correspondent makes the impression that the judge, in his buggy, was crossing the railroad, and finding that he had not time to reach the depot in time for the train, sprang from his buggy upon the track to wave it down. Your correspondent further makes the impression that the young man witnessed the tragical scene, and loudly called for help, which came from the depot. The young man referred, to is Mr. Will McIntosh, the son of the judge, and from him I have obtained these facts.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

On the morning of the 2d inst. between two and three o'clock, he, with his father, who intended to go to Atlanta, left home for the depot on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, a distance of one mile. Some hundred or two hundred yards from the depot, they saw from the near approach of the train they could not reach the station in time for it. The judge then alighted from his buggy, saying he would wave it down at the crossing. His son remained in the buggy, some twenty-five yards away. Soon he heard the whistle of danger. It being dark, he ran to look after his father, and found him lying ten or twelve feet from the track, breathing, but unconscious. Knowing that his father was seriously hurt, he immediately went for a physician, having secured the services of Mr. I. B. Florence, who lived but a few steps away. The physician soon arrived, but medical aid was of no avail—the judge died in a few minutes. On examination it was found that the lower ribs of the left side were broken in two or three places, and his right arm also broken.

THE ACCIDENT ACCOUNTED FOR.

Judge McIntosh was a very cautious man, and we account for the lamentable occurrence in this way: Where he stood are two tracks, and no doubt he thought he was standing near the side track, having it between himself and the main line; and it being night he did not discover his mistake before the pilot beam struck him. His injuries very plainly showed that he was not standing on the main line. I write this to acquit from the implied charge of recklessness one of our most valuable and lamented citizens. HIS PASTOR.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED.

A party has opened a skating rink in West Point.

The big railroad tank in West Point is nearing completion.

Hart superior court convenes next Monday. One case for murder is to be tried.

H. C. Dudley and Miss Cornelia Reville, of Crawford, Ala., were married yesterday.

Farm work in Franklin county, is progressing finely now since the weather has become good.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Uriah Jones, the postmaster at Crawford, Ala., died last night at 9:30 o'clock.

T. O. Tabor, B. F. Aderhold, Mrs. S. L. Keeling and Mrs. H. B. Nelms, of Carnesville, are in Atlanta purchasing their spring goods.

Sheriff Williams, of Harris county, took Zack Talley from the Muscogee jail and carried him to Hamilton to answer for a misdemeanor at the spring term of the court.

Since Athens has gone prohibition a great many letters are being received in the city from all over Georgia asking about the university. Its attendance will probably be doubled next session.

Mr. R. L. Bloomfield, of Athens, proposes to give to the city a new street that will save nearly a mile in distance and do away with the Barberville hills. The council is divided about accepting it.

Messrs. J. H. Almand, of Lawrenceville, bought the stock of goods of Herrin & Turner and have rented both of M. V. Brand's business houses, adjoing each other, and will carry on an extensive business.

Dr. T. W. Tuggle, M. H. Tuggle, Walter Curtis, and W. C. Kerr, returned to Columbus from Florida, where they have been on a hunting expedition They brought back a half dozen deer, quite a number of turkeys and other game.

Mrs. Felton on the Cabinet Ladies.

From the Cartersville, Ga., Courant.

Mrs. Bayard is an invalid. She turned over her social duties to her daughters years ago, therefore, it is unlikely there will be any rivalry of Messrs. Blaine's and Frelinghuysen's gorgeous entertainments in the four years ahead of Mr. Bayard in the cabinet.

Mr. Lamar's wife died a few months since, and we feel grieved that the country will miss in Washington the presence and influence of one of the noblest of southern women. When the writer was a little girl, and Mrs. Lamar was in the full bloom of womanhood. she was our beau ideal of the true and lovely. She was a daughter of Judge Augustus Longstreet (an eminent divine and jurist in Georgia forty years ago.) She inherited from her father a winning manner, a native courtesy, and a charming address that won her friends in every station in life. Her lovely face and sweet disposition added much to her husband's success. She would have illustrated not only Mississippi, but Georgia and the entire south as a cabinet lady. Her household being in mourning there will be no prominence to their entertainmints, for a season at least.

Mr. Garland is a widower, and it is understood he has never sought to replace the beloved wife of his youth by a later choice. His aged mother will no doubt decline the engagements and annoyances of Washington society. So it happens that the south will not be situated properly to give the north an idea of our southern ladies in official life.

The other members of the cabinet, from the north and west, are said to be fortunately able to do all the honors of the new administration. We feel anxious to see them "hold their own" in the metropolitan city of the union, although we trust there will be no effort to out-spend, out dress or outshine the nouveaux rich of shoddy aristocracy.

The Peach and Plum.

From the Quitman, Ga., South.

The weather is opening up and the peach and plum trees are begi ning to bud out. Spring weather for a week, and our trees and shrubbery will don their spring dress.

At Townville, S. C.

Mr. E. P. Bruce is the authorized agent of THE CONSTITUTION at Townville, S. C. He will take pleasure in receiving and promptly forwarding subscriptions to this paper.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

NEWS CLIPPED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Adventures of Two Revenue Officers in White County—A Shooting Affray in Montezuma—A Lady Badly Burned—A Man With Twenty Uncles—Other Items.

Prizes are up for the best lady skaters in Americus.

The Americus Recorder says that in Montezuma a shooting match took place between Jim Coley and Ben Hartsfield. The trouble began in a billiard saloon. Some hot words were passed when Coley, who was intoxicated, went to his own store, and in a short time returned and drew a pistol on Hartsfield, who was in his own store. Hartsfield caught the weapon in time to send the bullet into the ceiling. After the firing others interfered and the affair dropped.

Rev. Jesse Rodgers died at his home in Dawson recently. He was in his ninety third year, and entered the ministry seventy-two years ago.

Buena Vista now has a population of about 850.

It is said that a Baltimore firm are thinking of locating a cotton factory at Tazewell.

Mr. W. H. Phillips has been elected sheriff of Jackson county.

The Jasper County News will in future be published by Mrs. T. R. Penn. The number of lady journalists in Georgia is rapidly increasing.

The finest herd of cattle, 96 in number, is said to belong to Mr. R. Z. Roberts, of Gilmer county.

Colonel S. C. Tate has recently bought the lands belonging to Mr. Isaac Wood, near Ball Ground, thereby securing some very fine beds of marble on those lands. Mr. Wood bought his place about a year ago, and by this sale pockets $400 profit.

Mr. A. Wetherby, of Cherokee county, [82 years old, is doing his own plowing this year.

A prominent physician of Ball Ground has twenty uncles; his father and mother having had ten brothers each.

Rev. W. L. Ray, is pastor of the Baptist church at Ball Ground.

All the suits for damages against the county, instituted by parties or their friends who were hurt by the falling of Little river bridge, in Cherokee county, were settled by agreement and withdrawn at the present term of the court.

Washington county is said to be one of the best governed in Georgia, for much of which credit is due the watchfulness of Judge Newman.

One day last week some colored people on Ralf Jones' plantation, in Jasper county, left two children alone in a house. The house caught fire and burned up the house and the two children.

Albany has six artesian wells.

Rev. W. H. Park, M. D., missionary from the North Georgia conference to China, writes to the Sandersville Herald the past week that after a voyage of 74 days he has just arrived in New York. He had returned to attend additional courses in medicine, and when completed will return again to China. Hospital work and care of the sick is regarded as a valuable adjunct in missionary labor.

Ordinary Yancey, of Troup county, has received three petitions requesting him to order an election under the local option law for that county. One emanates from LaGrange, another comes from West Point and a third from Hogansville. LaGrange sets no time, but Hogansville wants the election in May and West Point in July. These are the main centers of population and the fact that they have been the first in the field shows the interest felt in the cause of prohibition. The ordinary will attend to the matter at the April term of his court.

The wheat crop in Union county is a failure.

Mr. G. A. Hornady, of LaGrange, is an applicant for the place of customs collecter in Atlanta.

Piedmont Press: On the night of the 3d instant, two revenue officers came very near getting killed near the Unicoy Gap, in White county. They came up from Dahlonega in search of one of the most notorious moonshiners in White county. After giving his house a good search, and getting up in the loft and looking under the boards, and down in his mill, Mr. W. H. Robinson knew of an old out-house and an old stillhouse closeby full of straw, concluded that he was lying in that, and would move on up there and see. But before they got there they had to cross a lagoon on a small log. Mr. Robinson got about two-thirds of the way across and Mr. Copeland was about midway the log broke tumbling both about fifteen feet below to the bottom of the creek, and when Mr. Copeland was able to get out, he saw Mr. Robinson holding his head, and said it was useless to ask him if he was hurt. Mr. Copeland was not hurt very bad, only his head and knee were fractured and tore one of his pants legs off, and the last I saw of him he said he was going to Mrs. Noblett's to have them mended. When the log broke it made a good racket. The moonshiner and conspirator they were after heard it and thought it was some one at his mill and ran down there and saw who it was, and he never was known to pray before, and he left there five times as fast as he come. He was so scared he's not got over it yet.

The Gainesville Eagle paints John L. Gaines, the sheriff of Hall county, as being six feet and three inches in his stocking feet, weighs two hundred pounds, strong and muscular, as lithe as a gazelle, an unswerving democrat, and a gentleman of the first water.

Sheriff Nicholas, of Dade county, has resigned. His successor will be elected on the first Monday in April.

A Trenton (Dade county) letter says that William Henderson left there in charge of the sheriff of Marion county, Tenn., for Jasper, Tenn., where he is to be tried for murder. He killed one of a mob of negroes who attempted to rescue a negro prisoner whom he was guarding. He has been employed as a boss in or about the mines at Cole City for a year or two, and was one of a party who captured George Smith, a notorious outlaw, who committed murder in Dade county, but was hanged in Jackson county, Ala., for house burning. A requisition for Henderson was signed by Governor Colquitt during his term of office, but was not executed until a few days ago.

Savannah News: At the sitting of the United States district and circuit courts yesterday, the case of Benjamin F. Mason, charged with demanding and receiving money under threat of informing for violation of the internal revenue laws, was called for trial. Mason was formerly marshal at Millen, where he lived. Some time last year he obtained an appoinment as deputy United States marshal, which he held for a short time before his commission was revoked. About a month after his removal from office he went to Augusta looking up technical violations of the internal revenue laws and in obtaining hush money from such parties as he could catch, under threats of informing against them. He succeeded in his efforts in that direction on Washington Anderson and a Mrs. Beechuer, of Augusta. After both Anderson and Mrs. Beechner had paid him the money they reported the matter to United States Commissioner Levy and the district attorney, who instituted a prosecution against Mason and an alleged confederate named Collins Cochran. Mason was indicted under the statutes for falsely representing himself as a revenue officer, and fraudulently extorting money as such, upon which he was tried at the last term of the circuit court and acquitted, the witnesses for the government having testified that Mason represented himself to be a United States detective, and that he did not say he was a revenue officer. The district attorney had, however, filed an information against him under another section of the statute which makes it a crime to obtain money under a threat of informing, and on this he was convicted at the trial yesterday. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Chatham county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000 and the costs of the prosecution. The sentence of the court was one-half of the maximum penalty provided by the statute.

The Brunswick Herald says that Mrs. John Greenfield was very badly burned last Sunday at the river's edge. It seems that a party consisting of her family had gone down to have an oyster bake, and while thus engaged her dress caught fire in some way, and before the flames could be put out she was badly burned to her waist. She is still suffering severely from injuries sustained, but it is thought she may recover, but will never be able to walk again.

Warrenton Clipper: Green Fowler, a sly old colored coon, known among the knights of the "little brown jug" as "Old Flip," has been treed at last, and now occupies apartments at the Hotel de Jug. He was arrested on Monday afternoon by Town Marshal E. S. Cody, on three warrants charging a violation of the prohibition law. His case was given a preliminary hearing before the county court, and demanding indictment he was committed to jail in default of bond. It is with genuine pleasure that the Clipper announces the arrest of this veteran agent of the underground railway. From the number of warrants against him it would appear that he has been doing a heavy business, and the county may be congratulated on the fine prospect of receiving a few years of his time and talents in consequence.

Brunswick is figuring for a $100,000 hotel.

Dr. J. M. T. Smith, of Lost Mountain, extracted a piece of needle thirteen-sixteenths of an inch long, from the hand of the little three year old daughter of Mr. Wesley Smith. The needle had been stuck in the hand ever since the 15th of last December, and had penetrated the wrist and ball of the thumb.

Calhoun Times: Out of a school of forty-eight members at Blackwood church, four miles from town, we are informed that only eight are now in attendance. The whole neighborhood is sick, both old and young, and two deaths have occurred in the last few days. The disease is in the form of pneumonia and typhoid fever, and some people in the neighborhood think it is caused by sawdust being thrown into the branch which passes through that section. If this is true it should be stopped.

A negro girl, five years old, living four miles of Minnie, was burned to death a few days ago. Her mother had left her but a few minutes, when her clothing caught on fire and consumed every thread but a part of her bonnet when she was reached.

Rome Courier: Some very interesting and important litigation was in progress in the city court yesterday and will be resumed this morning. It grew out of the Hargrove bank failure in June last. Various parties in this city gave the bank their notes for loans; those notes, before the failure, in due course of trade, passed into the National Park bank of New York. Before maturity of some of this paper Printup, Bros. & Co., who were creditors of Hargrove, sued upon their debt and garnisheed these parties who gave their notes. Upon these notes falling due, the Park bank sued them in the city court, and they are liable at this term. The suit and garnishment of Printup's is pending in the superior court, which sits on the fourth Monday and is ripe for trial at that term. Some very nice questions of law and legal liability arise in the cross litigation for the pounding and hammering of the attorneys and the decision of the court. There are cases where men have been forced by the courts to pay debts a second time, but we trust all the rights of the parties at interest may be safely and fairly adjusted, and all hardships avoided.

He Wasn't Fly.

From the Savannah, Ga., News.

A day or two ago a Mr. Gilfoy, who is a merchant at Hardeeville, S. C., sent a negro man named William Gibson to Savannah to make a few small purchases. Gibson was between 60 and 79 years old and well known about Hardeeville, and was supposed to be a trusty colored man of sufficient experience in the ways of the world, and especially in some of the devious ways of Savannah, to resist the allurements of such a place as Coopershop lane. Gibson arrived in this city on Friday with something over $30 in his pocket, most of which was entrusted to him by Mr. Gilfoy. Some time during the evening he met a dusky damsel named Emma Martin, who impressed him with the belief that she was an extremely modest person, and finally succeeded by her artful demeanor and her inquiries as to "how de cullud folks 'bout Hardeeville wus cumin' along," in pursuading Gibson to believe that she was a good girl "fur jist such genlmum from Souf Kalina" as he was. The surprise of Gibson knew no bounds yesterday morning when he awoke and found himself alone in a room in Coopershop lane. The bewitching Emma was nowhere to be seen, and neither was the $30 which he had in his pockets the night before.

Hearing that magistrates were in the habit of pitying the sorrows of just such cases as he was for a consideration, Gibson went to Justice Thomas J. Sheftall, and sued out a warrant for the arrest of the Martin woman, Aleck Gardner and Sam Brown, charging them with larceny from the person. Constable Jones arrested the trio yesterday afternoon, and they were committed to jail. As Gibson was deemed to be an important state witness, and could not give bond for his appearance, he was also committed.

A Happy Home.

From the Waycross, Ga., Reporter.

Last Monday night it was the privilege of the publisher of this paper, in company with Charlie Sanford, to visit the home of Mr. Baich, a gentleman who moved to this place from the north, and is experimenting in farming, raising poultry, &c. We note with pleasure that they are not only delighted with their southern home but are more than satisfied with the results of their experiments.

We met the old gentleman, his lady, two sons and two daughters—Willie, Frank, Lula and Sallie, four as pleasant, entertaining and agreeable young people as we care to meet.

Happiness and contentment were written upon their faces, and their every action upon each other was impelled and actuated by motives of love, proving beyond a doubt that theirs is a happy home.

May the ties that bind them so closely together be severed only in death; their lives be one continual summer day, and "over the river" may their joys be complete.

After several hours of solid enjoyment we left this happy family, and returned home, not however until we had fell in the mill pond, been rescued by Charlie, and chased over half the town by a big dog, as we then imagined, but which in reality was a little fice.

A Model Farm.

From the Dawson, Ga., Journal.

Last Friday afternoon it was the pleasure of the editor of the Journal to accompany the urbane and gentlemanly Dr. R. G. Jones to his farm, situated about two miles from Dawson. The doctor farms scientifically, and consequently successfully. He prepares his ground thoroughly and puts it in an excellent condition to receive the seeds. All of the corn stalks of the last year's crop are piled and burned, and a field of one hundred or more acres looks almost as clean and as clear of trash as a front yard in the most fashionable part of the city. During the last three years the doctor has had removed from his fields 13,000 stumps, and we saw one field of over a hundred acres in which there was not a single stump to be found. In one field he will plant 20 acres in cotton from which he is confident of realizing 20 bales. He planted the same ground in corn last year, and made 30 bushels to the acre by actual measurement. For both corn and cotton he makes his drills four feet apart. He has one hundred and five acres in oats. The stand could not be better, and the oats are beautiful.

The doctor is experimenting with the Le Conte pear. He has twenty-five trees planted from which he has taken seventy cuttings.

Dr. Jones understands "extracting" the good things from old mother earth as well as teeth from your head, and he is just about as successful at one as he is the other.

If there were more such farmers, the country would prosper and there would not be a continual cry of "hard times."

Worthy Fambro's Murderer.

From the Griffin, Ga., News.

A letter from Mayor Edwards, of Decatur, Texas, states that Mike Chambliss, one of the murderers of Worthy Fambro, has been tried and acquitted, although the evidence was strong against him. Ward, the other man in the affair, has been located, it is thought, and as the governor has offered $250 reward for him, his arrest is considered tolerably certain. Mr. Edwards thinks there is no doubt of Ward's conviction.

A Malicious Youth.

From the Marietta, Ga., Journal.

A little negro boy, about twelve years old, was brought to Marietta on last Tuesday afternoon and lodged in jail for setting Mr. George Mohon's house on fire. Mr. Mohon was in the field at work at the time the incendiary act was committed. Attracted by the smoke he ran to the house and extinguished the blaze, but it required hard work to do so. One side of the weather-boarding was burned nearly off and a hole burned in the roof. The negro confessed that he struck a match and applied it to some combustible material between the weather-boarding. When asked why he did it he replied, "Just 'cause I wanted to see it burn."

An Old Coffee Mill.

From the Americus, Ga., Reporter.

Mr. W. H. Harp, who lives in the eastern portion of this county, has the first coffee mill his father ever purchased. It has been in use for fifty-five years, and Mr. Harp says he would not exchange it for a new one to-day. His mother says that the neighbors used to come from several miles around to grind their coffee in the mill, which was the only one in the community for a long time.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

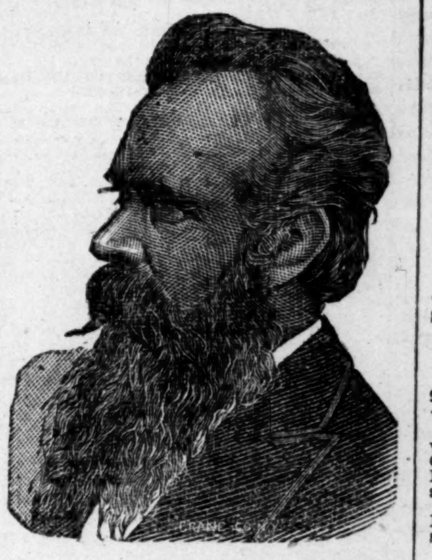
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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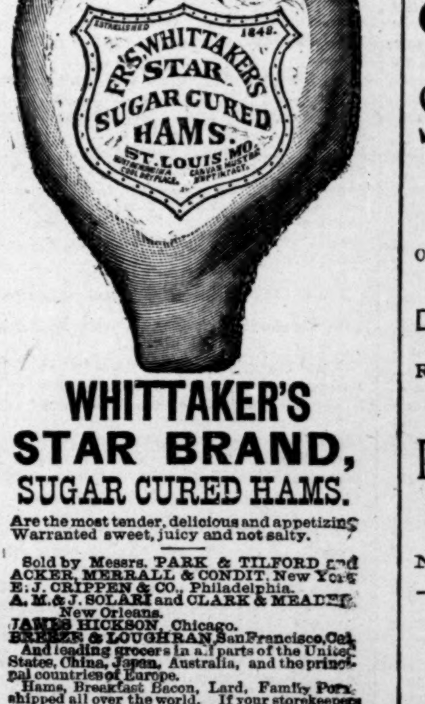
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A WICKED ELEPHAN

HOW THE UNRULY BEAST CONQUERED.

His Keepers Spend Five Days in Breaking His born Spirit—Swinging the Infuriated Brut Mid-Air—He Finally Cries Out, Shed Tears and Stands up Conquered.

From the Philadelphia Times.

It took a dozen men five days of last w break the spirit of a vicious elephant i winter quarters of Adam Forepaugh's and menagerie. Early in February o Mr. Forepaugh's European agents b four elephants and shipped them to this try. The huge beasts reached New Yo weeks ago and were at once transfer Philadelphia. Three of the probosc were docile, but the other, Ajax, is a t eight feet high and vicious. On the sh was encased in a monster wooden cage, which he was released when the vessel re New York. He broke loose on the dock for an hour or two he tore around so rately that no one dared approach him. sisted by the other elephants the men a succeed in hobbling him. Then tied t tail of a heavy truck he was led to the Jersey City.

On reaching this city he became sullen Jack Forepaugh, who has charge of the quarters, believing that the brute would come good natured in a day or two, h him to a post and locked him up for the A few hours later Ajax broke his chains, down the iron-bound door of his room rushed into an apartment in which a d the more peaceable elephants lived. H tacked a performing elephant named and a desperate fight began. Five or s the small elephants broke loose. Their ened cries soon excited every animal i buildings, and the air was filled with that aroused the neighborhood. The keepers were afraid to attempt to se Ajax and Bazie, who were trumpeting charging at each other with great fury. their huge bodies came together at the every rush the shock could be felt throu the place.

SEPARATING THE FIGHTING ELEPHANTS

Jack Forepaugh was sent for, but befo arived the watchman discovered that Aja Bazie were so engaged with each other they did not heed what was going on them. The doors were opened and all th ephants but the fighters were driven out the time this was accomplished Mr. paugh arrived. He has had thirty year perience with wild animals and stan more in fear of an elephant than an or person does of a dog. Grasping an ele hook—a spike and a hook on a stout ha he ran between the furious beasts and ed Bazie back. Bazie obeyed. But the of the new elephant was up and he charg the man, who eluded him and fastene hook in the beast's ear. Ajax turned an down upon him. The trainer stabbed with the spike and dodged behind a post. butted the post down as though it was a The other men ran to Mr. Forepaugh's tance and assailed the elephant from so points that he paused irresolute. D that pause a chain was passed about o his hind legs and fastened to an anc ring This rendered him almost helpless other legs were hobbled and he was left until daylight, Bazie being driven off to a er part of the quarters.

On Tuesday morning Ajax was as sulle vicious as ever. Bad elephants some tim main in this mood for days and no man approach them with safety. Until such elephant's spirit is broken he is worse t useless. Steps were at once taken to convi Ajax that he must obey his keepers. Of the thirty-six elephants now under Jack Forepauh's care none were so hard to subdue as Ajax.

AN ELEPHANT IN MID-AIR.

The work of conquering the proud spiri Ajax began at nine o'clock on Tuesday m ing and ended shortly before noon yester Beating has no effect upon a mad elephan only renders him more stubborn and wi The breaker's only hope is to convince an animal that he is powerless against That accomplished the beast becomes as cile as elephants ever are. On Tuesday m ing four hawsers were passed through iron pulleys attached to beams under the Then a set of harness, shaped something a monster shawl strap, was fastened Ajax's defiant body. The leather st which were three-ply thick, covered chains. All the leather plates were co riveted and a foot wide. Ajax looked as th he was in armor after being encased in harness. Three hours were spent in ge the harness on him and during the jo slightly injured two of the keepers.

Through iron rings, supported by chains, were passed the hawsers. Then en men grasped two of the lines of rope passed through pulleys, and before Ajax it his hind legs were six feet above the g and he stood on his front ones in the mo proved performing elephant style. For ment he was paralyzed with astonish but surprise gave place to fury when h preciated the ridiculous posture he w He surged and trumpeted and flapped hi but all to no purpose.

SWINGING OFF THE GROUND.

When his struggles subsided some th ran off with the front ropes and in a jiffy body was suspended in the air. He ma most frantic efforts to tear the belting of his trunk, but the chains between his fo and around his shoulders prevented it. the monster brute hung as helpless as fant. He was free to kick and plunge a the air as much as he pleased. From ti time he was lowered, so that he might r legs, but none of the men were allowed proach or worry him. In the evening lowered and fed and allowed to spen night on the ground, thinking over the nities that were put upon him.

After his breakfast on the following m he was trussed up as before. He resiste his efforts were unavailing. He was a spirited brute, however, and the second punishment only semed to increase his When he came down to supper, he w maddest elephant that ever trumpet Forepaugh's winter quarters. At the s the harness on Wednesday he became g excited. Mr. Forepaugh said he was "c to his senses." This, however, did no vent him from being hoisted up agai surged about less in his comfortable sw Thursday, but otherwise he was as st and dangerous as ever. An anchor was five feet in the ground and covered with in another part of the quarters. Only was exposed. Ajax's forelegs were hit the ring Friday morning. Ropes we tached to his hind legs, which were drawn out, leaving him "spread-eagle his stomach on a bed of straw.

UNDER HIS MASTER'S FEET.

Jack Forepaugh walked over Ajax's trate body every few minutes. The el was let up and thrown down several during the day. After three or four ho perience of this kind Ajax became m and he was quite dejected when, in the ing, he was unchained and ordered to up. He was hobbled and thrown do Saturday morning, and when his body the ground he cried out and tears t down his trunk. He was conquered. chains were removed at once and he quietly. At the word of command he into the room he had broken out of night, and was as meek as a sheep al Next week he will begin the course of t necessary before he appears in public.

BY TRIFLING WITH A COLD, many a on himself to drift into a condition favo the development of some latent disease thereafter takes full possession of the Better cure your Cold at once with Jay pectorant, a good remedy for Throat-a Lung Affections.

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The many cures effected by this remedy have gained for it a world-wide popularity. None need suffer, save those who refuse to be relieved. If you would know just exactly what is meant by the term BRIGHT'S DISEASE, and how to cure it, inclose a two cent stamp with your address to S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.

A WICKED ELEPHANT.

HOW THE UNRULY BEAST WAS CONQUERED.

His Keepers Spend Five Days in Breaking His Stubborn Spirit—Swinging the Infuriated Brute in Mid-Air—He Finally Cries Out, Sheds Tears and Stands up Conquered.

From the Philadelphia Times.

It took a dozen men five days of last week to break the spirit of a vicious elephant in the winter quarters of Adam Forepaugh's circus and menagerie. Early in February one of Mr. Forepaugh's European agents bought four elephants and shipped them to this country. The huge beasts reached New York two weeks ago and were at once transferred to Philadelphia. Three of the proboscidians were docile, but the other, Ajax, is a tusker, eight feet high and vicious. On the ship he was encased in a monster wooden cage, from which he was released when the vessel reached New York. He broke loose on the dock and for an hour or two he tore around so desperately that no one dared approach him. Assisted by the other elephants the men at last succeed in hobbling him. Then tied to the tail of a heavy truck he was led to the cars in Jersey City.

On reaching this city he became sullen, but Jack Forepaugh, who has charge of the winter quarters, believing that the brute would become good natured in a day or two, hitched him to a post and locked him up for the night. A few hours later Ajax broke his chains, butted down the iron-bound door of his room and rushed into an apartment in which a dozen of the more peaceable elephants lived. He attacked a performing elephant named Bazie and a desperate fight began. Five or six of the small elephants broke loose. Their frightened cries soon excited every animal in the buildings, and the air was filled with roars that aroused the neighborhood. The night keepers were afraid to attempt to separate Ajax and Bazie, who were trumpeting and charging at each other with great fury. When their huge bodies came together at the end of every rush the shock could be felt throughout the place.

SEPARATING THE FIGHTING ELEPHANTS.

Jack Forepaugh was sent for, but before he arived the watchman discovered that Ajax and Bazie were so engaged with each other that they did not heed what was going on about them. The doors were opened and all the elephants but the fighters were driven out. By the time this was accomplished Mr. Forepaugh arrived. He has had thirty years experience with wild animals and stands no more in fear of an elephant than an ordinary person does of a dog. Grasping an elephant hook—a spike and a hook on a stout handle—he ran between the furious beasts and ordered Bazie back. Bazie obeyed. But the blood of the new elephant was up and he charged on the man, who eluded him and fastened the hook in the beast's ear. Ajax turned and bore down upon him. The trainer stabbed him with the spike and dodged behind a post. Ajax butted the post down as though it was a reed. The other men ran to Mr. Forepaugh's assistance and assailed the elephant from so many points that he paused irresolute. During that pause a chain was passed about one of his hind legs and fastened to an anchored ring. This rendered him almost helpless. His other legs were hobbled and he was left alone until daylight, Bazie being driven off to another part of the quarters.

On Tuesday morning Ajax was as sullen and vicious as ever. Bad elephants some times remain in this mood for days and no man can approach them with safety. Until such an elephant's spirit is broken he is worse than useless. Steps were at once taken to convince Ajax that he must obey his keepers. Of the thirty-six elephants now under Jack Forepaugh's care none were so hard to subdue as Ajax.

AN ELEPHANT IN MID-AIR.

The work of conquering the proud spirit of Ajax began at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning and ended shortly before noon yesterday. Beating has no effect upon a mad elephant. It only renders him more stubborn and wicked. The breaker's only hope is to convince such an animal that he is powerless against man. That accomplished the beast becomes as docile as elephants ever are. On Tuesday morning four hawsers were passed through immense pulleys attatched to beams under the roof. Then a set of harness, shaped something like a monster shawl strap, was fastened about Ajax's defiant body. The leather straps, which were threee-ply thick, covered small chains. All the leather plates were copper riveted and a foot wide. Ajax looked as though he was in armor after being encased in the harness. Three hours were spent in getting the harness on him and during the job he slightly injured two of the keepers.

Through iron rings, supported by great chains, were passed the hawsers. Then a dozen men grasped two of the lines of rope that passed through pulleys, and before Ajax knew it his hind legs were six feet above the ground and he stood on his front ones in the most approved performing elephant style. For a moment he was paralyzed with astonishment, but surprise gave place to fury when he appreciated the ridiculous posture he was in. He surged and trumpeted and flapped his ears but all to no purpose.

SWINGING OFF THE GROUND.

When his struggles subsided some the men ran off with the front ropes and in a jiffy Ajax's body was suspended in the air. He made the most frantic efforts to tear the belting off with his trunk, but the chains between his fore legs and around his shoulders prevented it. There the monster brute hung as helpless as an infant. He was free to kick and plunge and but the air as much as he pleased. From time to time he was lowered, so that he might rest his legs, but none of the men were allowed to approach or worry him. In the evening he was lowered and fed and allowed to spend the night on the ground, thinking over the indignities that were put upon him.

After his breakfast on the following morning he was trussed up as before. He resisted, but his efforts were unavailing. He was a stout-spirited brute, however, and the second day's punishment only semed to increase his rage. When he came down to supper, he was the maddest elephant that ever trumpeted in Forepaugh's winter quarters. At the sight of the harness on Wednesday he became greatly excited. Mr. Forepaugh said he was "coming to his senses." This, however, did not prevent him from being hoisted up again. He surged about less in his comfortable swing on Thursday, but otherwise he was as stubborn and dangerous as ever. An anchor was sunk five feet in the ground and covered with earth in another part of the quarters. Only a ring was exposed. Ajax's forelegs were hitched to the ring Friday morning. Ropes were attached to his hind legs, which were then drawn out, leaving him "spread-eagled" on his stomach on a bed of straw.

UNDER HIS MASTER'S FEET.

Jack Forepaugh walked over Ajax's prostrate body every few minutes. The elephant was let up and thrown down several times during the day. After three or four hours' experience of this kind Ajax became meeker, and he was quite dejected when, in the evening, he was unchained and ordered to stand up. He was hobbled and thrown down on Saturday morning, and when his body touched the ground he cried out and tears trickled down his trunk. He was conquered. The chains were removed at once and he got up quietly. At the word of command he walked into the room he had broken out of Monday night, and was as meek as a sheep all day. Next week he will begin the course of training necessary before he appears in public.

BY TRIFLING WITH A COLD, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung Affections.

A Toad Market.

From the New York Sun.

There is a weekly sale in Paris of toads, which are brought in casks filled with damp moss. One hundred good toads are worth from sixty to seventy shillings. These are bought for gardens to rid them of vermin.

Beautiful Hands.

A good deal of interest is now shown in beautifying hands, fingers and nails. Justly so; for the human hand in its beauty is an object worthy of admiration. But do the ladies know that true beauty of hands cannot exist if the stomach and digestive apparatus are not in good heatlh? To make digestion good, circulation natural, blood rich and skin clear, take Brown's Iron Bitters. Mrs. J. W. Ellis, Minburn, Iowa, had suffered for several years from debility, but is now restored to health by this prince of tonics.

The sack is an appropriate coat for a rejected lover.—The Hatchet.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half a wine glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Seigert & Sons.

If you can't marry a woman of sense, young man, marry a woman of dollars.—Philadelphia Call.

Premature Loss of the Hair

May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

THE superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

When is a girl like a greenhouse? When she has her sash on.—Lowell Courier.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Wait a half a minute and tell us how a man can go down in an elevator.—New York Ledger.

The conscientious lawyer never takes a case unless his side of it looks feesible.—Oil City Derrick.

As a raindrop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

To the drunkard, life is reel; to the industrious, life is earn nest.—Philadelphia Call.

America's Pride.

True American men and women by reason of their strong constitution, beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which brings about these results.

Sometimes the woman who kneads bread the least needs it the most.—Boston Times.

He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor: I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for debility, liver disorder, and scrofula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks. Jos. C. Boggs.—Ex.

The tongue of an omnibus never speaks except in a stage whisper.—Boston Transcript.

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

As usual, the British forces are in the midst of the worst geographical names in the world.—Hartford Post.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and other Toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal Depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

A "condensed" edition of Webster's dictionary is announced. This may improve the work without destroying the plot. We have always regarded the volume as too prolix.—Norristown Herald.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

A young poet asks: "What is the end of fame?" The letter "e," my boy, if you don't spell it "faim." Ask us an easier one.—New York Journal.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

A door belle—The pretty maid servant.—New York Journal.

CINCINNATI, O., April 14, 1884.—S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.—Esteemed Sirs: I have been troubled with a serious kidney affection, and seeing your advertisement, concluded to try a bottle of your May Flower, though without much hope of being benefited by it. The first bottle worked splendidly, and persevering with it use, I am entirely relieved of my painful illness. Any one can write to me and I will reiterate what is here written.

MRS. E. WITHER, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

One bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, with syringe combined, cures without capsules. $1. All druggists. tu,th,sa-wk

Keep good company or none. Never be idle.

Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: "I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing and was so greatly prostrated in consequence, that death seemed iminent. We had in the house a bottle of DR. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it, and he was instantly relieved.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

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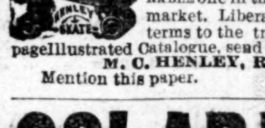
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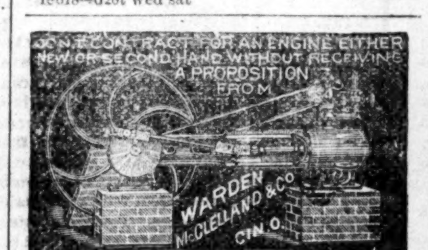
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WE ARE OFFERING THREE VERY ELIGIBLE sites for factories of any description, on Shipyard creek, Cooper river, Charleston, S. C., between the Edisto Phosphate Company's works and the Charleston Oil Campany's mill: nineteen feet of water, bluff landing. Each site has a frontage of about 250 feet.

Land surveyed and plat may be seen at our office.

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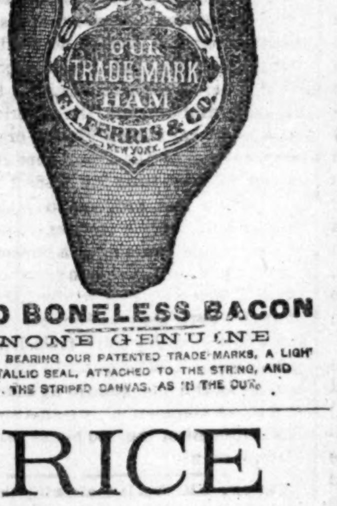
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Executor's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of said county granted at February term, 1885, will be sold before the courthouse door in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next (the same being April 7th, 1885), between the usual hours of sale, at public auction, the undivided one half part of parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, known in the plan of said city as part of lot No. ten (10) block No. four (4) of land lot No. 77, fronting forty-three (43) feet on Whitehall street and running back of same width along the south side of Alabama street eighty-one (81) feet and being on the southeast corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, on which a three-story brick building is erected, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Also a certificate of stock in the Central Bank Block Association No. 276 for sixteen shares and fifty-three dollars ($1,653) dated August 15th, 1844, the same to be sold for distribution. Terms of sale of said real estate, one-half cash, the other half at six months from date of sale with note bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date of sale, bond for titles to be given and deed to be made on payment of last half of purchase money. Said certificate of stock will be sold for cash.

E. L. CONNALLY, Executor.

Mar 7 14 21 28 April 4

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—THE petition of John A. Colvin, James F. Dyar, James W. English, R. H. Knapp, Jacob Haas, Jack W. Johnson, W. H. Clayton, Frank T. Ryan, Jacob Elsas, James Ormond and William A. Hemphill, of said county, respectfully shows that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture and sale of the Dyer Double Acting Treadle and other machinery under the name of "The Atlanta Machine and Iron Company." The principal office of said company and the place of doing business to be in said county. They propose to employ a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, twenty-five per cent of which has been paid in; the capital stock to be increased to one hundred thousand dollars should it be deemed advisable by said company. They desire corporate authority under said name to purchase, hold and enjoy all property both personal and real, and to make all contracts necessary to carry out the objects of said company, and that authority may be conferred on them to make such by-laws for the government of said company as they may see proper.

Wherefore they pray that they, their associates and successors may be incorporated under the name aforesaid for the full term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal with all the powers herein before named and such other powers as are incident to corporations under the laws of said state

WALTER R. BROWN, Petitioners' Attorney.

Filed in office December 31, 1884.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton superior court, of Fulton county.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office March 6th, 1885.—Marcus L. Tolbert has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Joseph H. Edmonds deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

mar 7, 14, 21, 28, apr 4. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, March 6, 1885. Martha A. Hardwick and Thomas A. Ward, administrators of J. W. Hardwick, have applied for leave to sell part of the land of said J. W. Hardwick.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

mar 7-14-21-28 ap-4 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary at Chambers, March 6th, 1885—To Mrs. Lydia Nichols, Mrs. Electa Rigdon, Mrs. Louisa Chandler, John Nichols and Genevieve Nichols residing near Vandalia, Illinois, Mrs. Julia Ann Robertson, residing near St. Mary's postoffice, Pennsylvania, and Calvin Nichols, residing near Willink postoffice, Erie county, New York, heirs at law of Betsey Davis, late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased.

Take notice that F. Hiram Nichols having, as executor, applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of Betsey Davis, and having made known to the court that you are heirs at law of said Betsey Davis, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next April term of the court of ordinary of said county to be held on the first Monday in April, 1885, as the will of said Betsey Davis will then be offered for probate in solemn form.

sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, March 6th, 1885. John C. Kimball, guardian of Rudolph C. Salter, has applied for leave to sell the land of said ward. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

March 7,14,21,28—April 4.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, March 6th, 1885. Benjamin F. Moore, guardian of Ellen G. Moore, has applied for leave to sell the land of said ward. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

March 7,14,21,28—April 4.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, March 6th, 1885. Caroline C. Lumpkin has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Lula, William and James Morgan, minors, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

March 7,14,21,28 April 4.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, March 6th, 1885.—Ophelia J. Smith has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Charles A. Smith, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

1aw4wmch7,14,21,28apr4

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, March 6th, 1885. Richard O. Campbell, has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John Bulow Campbell deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all counncerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

March 7, 14, 21, 28, Apr. 4.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, March 6th 1885. John R. Crane has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin E. Crane, deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

mar 7, 14, 21, 28, apr 4.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, March 6th, 1885. Hun G. Wadley, as administrator on the estate of David R. Wadley, has applied for leave to sell the stocks and certificates of said David R. Wadley.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

March 7, 14, 21, 28 ap 4

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, March 6th, 1885, Ann E. Brumby, guardian of L. R. Brumby, has applied for leave to sell the land of said L. R. Brumby

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

mar 7-14-21-28 ap-4 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, March 6th, 1885. Amanda I. Tuttle, administratrix of Joel A. Tuttle, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will be granted said applicant, as applied for.

mar 7-14-21-28 ap-4 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER GRANTED BY THE court of Ordinary of Fulton county to A. G. Chisolm, administrator of the estate of Sarah Harrison, deceased, the following described property will be sold on the first Tuesday in April next, between the legal hours of sale, twelve (12) shares of stock of the Central Bank Block association.

A. G. CHISOLM, Administrator.

sat 1awk 4 wks

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, January 2d, 1885—James W. Harle, administrator in estate of J. W. K. Jenkins, represented that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

1aw3m os

MAP SELLING IS AS PROFITABLE AS any agency in the world. Price reduced one-half. Catalogue free. Address H. C. & F. TUNISON, Atlanta.

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD MILLINERS. Apply at once to Regenstein's Millinery Emporium.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

WANTED A SITUATION—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years of age. Can speak English and German. Have had 12 years experience in shoes and boots. Am at present in a general store. Don't like the climate here. Can give the best of references and security if desired. No objection to a country store. Address L. F. Kramer, Bedford, Lawrence co., Ind. P. O. Box 391.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of good habits, industrious and energetic, either in office as clerk or assistant bookkeeper, or as shipping clerk, collector or salesman. Can give as reference last employer. Address D. A., P. O. Box 129. sat sun

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF MANY YEARS experience in keeping books, wants work. Will make himself useful. Best business city references given. "Wade," Constitution office. tf

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. tf

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN FIND GOOD board at 17 Washington street. Close in. Day boarders also desired at $3.50 per week.

PARTIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS BOARD will find splendid accommodations at 56 Washington street.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH OR WITHOUT rooms, No. 31 North Pryor, within 50 yards of Kimball House.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE—A LARGE NUMBER OF UNPAID ACcounts belonging to the estate of Mrs. A. R. Nace, are in my hands for collection. I will dislike very much to put them in suit. The accounts are small and I have no time to "tramp" after them. Call at clerk's office and pay them. C. H. Strong, Adminstrator.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—$30.00—A NINE ROOM TWO STORY house. Good neighborhood. Inquire at T. C. F. H. I. G. P. H. Snook.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT at 35 Luckie st. fri su

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—THE LARGEST AND HANDsomest store on Broad street for rent at a moderate price. Possession given at once. Nunnally & Rawson. tf

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—1 LARGE IRON SAFE, "HALL'S," 2 desks and other office furniture cheap. Johnson & Caveiry. 13—4

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CAROM billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. tf

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR ladies of good address in each county of this state to act as my agents, either on commission or a salary, in an honest and money making business. Call on, or address enclosing stamp for a reply, Room No. 1, 19½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. tf

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR "QUEEN PROtector" daisy stocking and skirt supporters, shoulder braces, busties, bosom forms, dress shields, safety belts, sleeve protectors, etc. Entirely new devices, unprecedented profits; we have 500 agents making $100 monthly. Address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 9 So. May st., Chicago. th, sat, tu

SCHOOL WANTED—I DESIRE THE PRESIDENcy or professorship of Mathematics in some flourishing institution; or, will take a few pupils in a select school and teach a full course of English, Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Latin, Mental Science, etc., after the most thorough normal methods. Can give the very best of references. Address E. McCulley, Hamilton, Ga. tu th sa wk

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO SELL the new editions of Zell's Encyclopedias. Ellwood Zell, Publisher, 47 N. 13th st. Philada.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

TEXAS LANDS—PARTIES HAVING SUCH TO sell may meet with a purchaser by leaving a description, with location and prices, for M. E. Sergeant, care Duck & Co., 35 Broad st. I shall visit Texas in a few weeks to make selections.

mar 11, dal 1w wk 4t

Insurance.

LOANS ON LIFE, ENDOWMENT AND TONtine insurance policies, same purchased. Address enclosing stamp for reply "Insurance," box 148, P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Building Material.

IF YOU WANT WINDOWS WITH CLEAR GLASS go to W. S. Bell, 25 Ivy street. 1w

IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS BLINDS ROLLING slats go to W. S. Bell. 1w

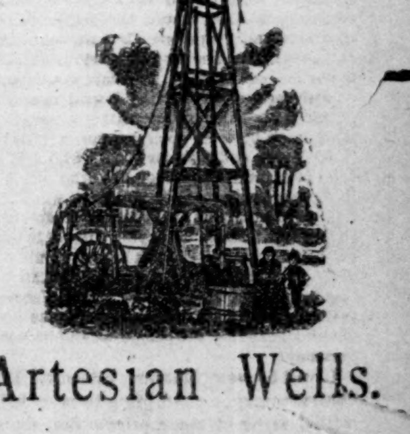
IF YOU WANT DOORS THAT WONT SHRINK go to W. S. Bell. 1w

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, good as new, in perfect order. Price $350. Apply 45 Broad street. sa su tu

JNO. F. PFEFFER O. CHENOWETH. M. HOLDEN

JNO. PFEFFER & CO.



Artesian Wells.

Oil, Gas and Water Works Contractors.

ALL DESCRIPTION OF TUBE WELLS MADE.

Deep Wells a Specialty.

No. 15 Public Landing, CINCINNATI, O

LADIES.

AFTER YEARS OF PERFECT SUCCESS IN treating all diseases of women, I can insure a permanent cure in every case. Scientific treatment taken at home at very small expense with absolutely no pain, no caustics and no examination. Book and question blank free. Address, with stamp, DR. C. N. BRACKINGTON, 309 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky. Mention this paper.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF CURTIS & WEITZELL HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. A. Curtis retiring. The business will be continued by J. W. Weitzell, who assumes all liabilities and collects all accounts due the late firm.

J. A. CURTIS. J. W. WEITZELL.

12—3t

WANTED—THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL LIVE Stock Insurance company, of Baltimore, Maryland, want first class general agents. The company is nearly three years old, stands second to none, and proposes extending its business into the state of Georgia. We refer to the Maryland insurance commissioner or any banker, merchant or insurance firm in the city of Baltimore. Address with reference. E. W. FREE, Sec'y, Corner South and Water streets, Baltimore, Md.

tu th sat

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains eadingout of Atlanta, and at news stands in the rinciple southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

To-morrow's (Sunday's) CONSTITUTION will contain a story by JULIAN HAWTHORNE, entitled,

"The Murder in West 13th Street."

It will be COMPLETE in the ONE ISSUE.

The reputation of the author as a novelist is a sufficient recommendation of the story.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers in SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION should hand in their copy at the BUSINESS OFFICE before EIGHT O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT, otherwise SPECIAL POSITION and classification WILL NOT BE GUARANTEED. Advertisements sent in AFTER EIGHT O'CLOCK WILL NOT BE INSURED POSITION, but must take their CHANCES FOR LOCATION.

ATLANTA, MARCH 14, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states; Fair weather preceded on North Carolina coast by light local rains, variable winds generally shifting to westerly and finally to southerly; generally warmer weather preceded in the extreme southern portion by slight fall in temperature.

AN agreement has been reached between England and Russia, by which a possible passage of arms between the Afghan and Russian outposts will not be looked upon as cause of war.

SECRETARY MANNING began his duties yesterday by discharging a large number of useless employes, thus saving nearly $50,000 per annum to the government. The places vacated will not be filled.

THE French government has grown tired of the plottings of the fenians within the territory of France. As a consequence, James Stephens and others were conveyed to the border yesterday and compelled to cross the line into Belgium. Important discoveries are said to have been made in regard to their plans.

SENATOR SHERMAN, either moved by pique toward some of his colleagues, or from hostility toward the policy of the senate finance committee, has declined to serve any longer upon it. His absence from that committee will be all the more notable from his having been a former secretary of the treasury and the father of the scheme of resumption.

LOCAL CURRENCY.

The Boston Journal, like the Cleveland Herald, refuses to sympathize with the proposition of THE CONSTITUTION that the tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of the state banks be repealed, so that the people of the states may have the advantage (if they desire such advantage) of a local currency. The Journal quotes from a recent article in THE CONSTITUTION and says:

> We are surprised that so sound a paper as THE CONSTITUTION should advocate a scheme which would enable a corporation to issue its notes as money without any provision for their redemption. It is the wildest scheme of wildcat banking ever promulgated, as the old wildcat or state bank did make some pretention of redeeming its notes. This proposition would authorize a corporation to pay its employes in its promises-to-pay, but who would take them in payment for food, clothing or debts? The local trader who buys his goods in Savannah, Atlanta, Baltimore, New York and Boston could not take that substitute for money at its face, because merchants in those places could not use it in payment of their obligations. If the local traders should take it, it would be at a heavy discount because it could not be used for the payment of any obligation out of the state, and none in the state where the creditor was in a position to demand lawful money. The poor man having nothing to sell but his labor, and being obliged to sell that, would be compelled to take an irredeemable rag money, but he could not exchange it at its face for food or clothing, or even to pay for rent or land. The state would be flooded with such paper, driving lawful money from circulation. Three or four times a year corporations doing business upon such an extended credit would fail, and the poor people who had taken it for farm produce or labor, and who would hold it because they could get no other, would be defrauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Instead of the local banks paying a tax of 10 per cent on their circulation a much higher would be imposed upon the labor of the south, and, in fact, of large sections of the country. Daniel Webster said years ago that in all the world there was no such device for robbing the people as an irredeemable currency.

It will be seen that our esteemed Boston contemporary is attempting to overwhelm us with a series of assumptions that are absolutely baseless. We know of no reason, for instance, why a state bank should be called a wildcat bank. Our people have suffered much heavier losses, and a great deal more inconvenience from the manipulation of finances that our present banking system renders possible than they ever did from the operations of state banks. As we had occasion to point out a few days ago, the old state bank of Georgia, with its branches all over Georgia, was as safe an institution as any national bank that our Boston contemporary can name. It issued its notes, and its branches issued theirs, and every part of the state had a sound currency suited to its needs. These were state banks—or, as the Journal calls them, wildcat banks—but nobody lost anything by them. On the contrary, their existence was absolutely necessary to the people.

As for the scrip issued by corporations, that is another matter; but, in view of the experience of the people of Georgia, the assumptions of our Boston contemporary as to what would be the result of such an issue, are little less than ridiculous. For the experiment has been tried, the test has been made, and no such results as those described by the Journal followed. A number of corporations in Geogagia have issued scrip, and many counties have issued scrip, and there was no such collapse as the Journal assumes there would be. A theory may be perfectly logical, and yet not practically true, and this is the trouble with the Journal's theory. It is logical enough, but it is not true. The corporations that issued notes in Georgia refused to fail two or three times, or even once a year. In fact, they refused to fail at all. The truth is, there is a good deal of fol-de-rol in the discussion of these matters, and predictions of results amount to nothing. Give the people a chance, and they will take care of themselves much better than the monopolists can take care of them.

SOCIAL STANDARDS AND PRESIDENTS.

The Providence Journal has a way of tasting and discussing the good things it finds in THE CONSTITUTION that is very flattering to us. It rarely happens, however, that our esteemed contemporary agrees entirely with what it finds. There is something in the savor or something in the seasoning that it fails to relish, and yet something that tempts it to go on tasting and discussing. Thus, in a recent issue of the Journal we find the following:

> THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been prematurely moved by the anticipated simplicity of the president in social matters to say that "We need men in the executive chair who can afford to sit on the front steps of the white house with their coats off." And now we are told that Mr. Cleveland has retained the exquisite chef Fortin of President Arthur, and is thus presumably disposed to give good dinners, such as a "high-toned" southerner would not, nor would he be allowed to, sit down to in his shirt sleeves. That is to say, this talk that a president of the United States should saw his own wood, or lounge with unblacked boots about the capitol, is simply nonsense. Mr. Cleveland will have the courage of his office, it is to be hoped. And if General Jackson smoked a corn-cop pipe in the white house, he was no greater or better man therefor. Politeness and a sense of the fitness of things are not incompatible with patriotism. In thus forestalling as excusing indecorum, we doubt not THE CONSTITUTION has as much mistaken President Cleveland as it has the sentiment of the American people. There is nothing indicative of greatness in indifference to the social standard of respectable people.

It is to be feared that our contemporary, worn out by its ceaseless vigils by the newmade grave of the republican party, has become confused in the neighborhood of the mind. The "talk that a president of the United States should saw his own wood, or lounge with unblacked boots about the capitol" is certainly "nonsense." That is to say it would be nonsense if anybody had talked such talk; but who has suggested such a thing? Certainly not THE CONSTITUTION. So far as we know there is no reason why the Journal should misconstrue and misapply what THE CONSTITUTION has said, though the matter is not of the slightest importance one way or the other—and involves, we should suppose, very little difference of opinion.

It is undoubtedly true that General Jackson was no greater or better man for having smoked a corn-cob pipe in the white house, but it is also true that the simplicity of all truly great men leads them to dispense with all the unnecessary and unreasonable forms of social etiquette in which small minds take delight. The social brilliance of Mr. Arthur's administration and his "faultless attire" on which the correspondents around Washington dwelt so fondly were of not the slightest benfit to the country. The Journal will no doubt admit that such things are not among the elements of greatness. On the other hand, the simplicity that disregards and ignores mere forms and formalities is a vital element of greatness.

We do not understand what our contemporary means when it says that "in thus forestalling as excusing indecorum, we doubt not THE CONSTITUTION has as much mistaken President Cleveland as it has the sentiment of the American people." What is the indecorum which we have been forestalling as excusing? To say that we need men in the executive chair who can afford to sit on the front steps of the white house with their coats off, is something very different from a suggestion that the president ought to sit on the front steps with his coat off. In short, the Providence Journal misses the whole drift of our intentions and resorts to its fan and salts phial.

But we are not surprised. There are hundreds of thousands of people in New England (and all over the country, for that matter,) who instinctively measure men by the outward forms and equipments. These people to-day regard Abraham Lincoln as a unique specimen of backwoods development rather than as a typical American. The character of such a man cannot be measured by the social standards that are made formidable by their formality, nor can such a man be appreciated by those to whom such formalities are formidable. We mention Lincoln in the hope that the Journal will understand precisely what THE CONSTITUTION means when it objects to the fastidious folly—the exquisitely elaborate sap-headedness—that gives to the forms and formalities of the class that has money and leisure the precedence over the weightier and more serious concerns of life.

We know of no reason why a president of the United States shouldn t saw his own wood if he cared to; and some of them have done worse things than that. The best presidents the country has ever had have identified themselves with what the Journal would call the common people—and the common people of this country do not trouble themselves about French cooks and "faultless attire."

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Western North Carolina railroad is completed to the Nantahala, but not much work has been done on the gap between that stream and Murphy in Cherokee county, the southwestern county and corner of the old north state. The Richmond and Danville people have, under their contract with the state of North Carolina, kept a small force at work, but the construction has lagged, and the railroad authorities had become dissatisfied. To help them out a bill was devised granting certain privileges, especially in relation to the manner of paying for convict labor, and this bill has passed both branches of the legislature and is a law. It is altogether acceptable to the railroad company, and a full force of hands is to be put at work within forty days to fill the gap. The people of North Carolina are inclined to congratulate themselves upon the near completion of the road to Murphy.

The Western North Carolina road gives access to and affords an outlet from almost every portion of the western part of the state. The entire mountain section is drained by it. All the summer resorts of the Land of the Sky are reached by it, and Asheville, the mountain center, has no other road. But the completion of the road to Murphy does not bring to the people that raise cattle, cereals fruits and poultry a satisfactory market. They need an outlet to the cotton region, where such articles cannot be profitably produced, or at least are not produced in sufficient quantities to meet home consumption. The completion of the Marietta and North Georgia road to Murphy will give that country just what it needs. It will then have direct communication with Atlanta, and through Atlanta with all the southeastern section of the country. The Marietta and North Georgia road bids fair to be built to Murphy just about in time to greet its connection from the mountain counties of North Carolina.

The importance of the opening of this line to western North Carolina can not well be over estimated, so far as Atlanta's trade is concerned. It will enlarge our tributary territory fully twenty per cent, and doubtless add to the city's trade fully as much. It will place within reach the very articles that our customers further south need. It will render this city more central and secure in its trade position. It gives us another East Tennessee to draw supplies from, with the advantage of less competition. No event since the opening of the Georgia Pacific road has had such a bearing upon Atlanta's trade and prosperity as the opening of a line straight to the heart of western North Carolina will have. Let us hope the Marietta and North Georgia people will take good care to be at Murphy, so as not to unnecessarily delay the consummation of this great work.

INVESTMENTS IN GEORGIA BONDS.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of capitalists and others seeking safe and profitable investments to the advertisement for "Bids for Georgia Bonds." The high credit steadily maintained by our state, her well-known sound financial condition, the variety and extent of her resources, and the rigorous constitutional safeguards thrown around her finances are matters of public notoriety.

To refresh the memory of some of our readers, however, it may be well to mention a few facts. In 1877 the bonded indebtedness of the state amounted to $10,644,500. Her indebtedness now amounts to $8,704,635, a decrease of $1,939,865. The State road and other state property would, if sold, more than pay this indebtedness. Under the constitution the public debt cannot be increased, and if any public property is sold the proceeds can be applied only to the payment of the public debt. After 1886 the general assembly is required by the constitution to pass a sinking fund act providing for the levying of a tax sufficient to make $100,000 annually for the express purpose provided in said act.

Even this slight summary of the financial condition of the state is sufficient to show the character of the Georgia bonds. Dealers and investors in securities will appreciate the opportunity now offered.

FLORIDA ORANGES ABROAD.

A Boston firm shipped in February 100 boxes of Florida oranges to Liverpool, selecting large oranges and carefully repacking the entire lot. The cost, laid down in Liverpool, was $3 75 a box, each box containing from 96 to 148 oranges. It was the first commercial shipment of Florida oranges beyond the ocean.

The consignee in Liverpool was instructed not to sell them at auction, but to distribute them among dealers having American customers, and the result was, the venture cleared expenses. Florida oranges cannot be sold in Liverpool as low as Mediterranean oranges can be, but Florida oranges are sweet, whereas the rival fruit is sour. The Boston firm that made the experiment proposes next year to ship Florida oranges regularly, as soon as the season opens, and they expect to derive from the trade a fair profit.

Boston, in fact, proposes to control the export trade in Florida oranges. It is very deep in the shipment of apples, a business that has grown up in a few years to enormous proportions. During the past winter 715,916 barrels of apples were sent to Europe, nearly half the whole quantity going from Boston. That pushing city now proposes to find an export market in the long run for as many oranges, and if its commercial dreams are realized, the shipment of the 100 boxes will rise to a historic event.

THE new Alabama law allowing the defendant in a criminal case to testify under oath is pronounced a bad law by the Birmingham Chronicle. It is bad enough to let the defendant make a statement, but when he solemnizes it by an oath he is under the temptation of committing perjury, and runs the risk of being indicted for that crime in addition to the one for which he is on trial.

MR. RANDALL, it will be observed, is still in the village, so to speak.

THE whisky ring, it appears, is suffering from another black eye.

THE Alabama and Tennessee papers thought that they had a big sensation when they published the alleged killing of Dixon, the Blount county, Alabama, tax collector, by his own wife while he was attempting to steal the state's tax money. Now that Dixon has turned up fighting mad, and bringing libel suits by wholesale, the sensation dwindles into a disgusting hoax. The papers taken in by the yarn are trying to trace it. A peddler who stopped all night at Dixon's house spread the report through several counties, declaring that he loaned Mrs. Dixon the pistol with which she shot her husband. The story seemed to be so straight that it was generally believed, and when it was telegraphed it was published without hesitation. It was impossible for the newspapers to know that it was a falsehood.

As we have previously remarked, Mr. Cleveland's administration cannot afford to make terms with the whisky ring.

SENATOR VAN WYCK, who is doing his utmost to prevent the perpetration of land grant frauds is alluded to by the republican organs as a "gas bag." This shows what the organs think of an honest man with an honest purpose.

UNDER the operations of the civil service act, Mr. Cleveland retains Mr. Arthur's French cook. Well, maybe a French cook is a good thing to have in the party.

SPEAKER HOLT, of the North Carolina legislature, must be a man of admirable temper. During the proceedings last Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Dixon, of Cleveland, charged the speaker with postponing the consideration of one of his bills. He said that the speaker was lazy in not reading the bill and stupid in not understanding it. In reply Speaker Holt meekly admitted that he was dull and stupid, and he hoped the house would consider that as a sufficient apology for not appreciating the merits of Mr. Dixon's bill.

IT is thought that the recent defeat of the whisky ring will cause a fall in the price of Louisville pie. Let the good work go on.

FEWER state dinners and harder work will probably be the rule at the white house during the next four years.

IT was a great mistake to suppose that Randall was dreaming in his tent.

THE March number of the University Magazine, published at Athens, Ga., is a very creditable periodical. The proof reading, however, has evidently been neglected.

THE paralyzed blasphemer has turned up again. This time he is near Montreal, Canada. He defied the Lord to punish his blasphemy and was not only immediately paralyzed but rooted to the ground. The tale is slightly different from the one which has been going the rounds for the past twenty years, but it bears the same ear-marks.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty newspapers are edited and published in this country by negroes. They have about fifty negro correspondents in New York.

THE wise men who shaped the policy of our government and moulded its institutions in the beginning never dreamed that this would become a thickly populated manufacturing country. Thomas Jefferson ridiculed the idea that we were likely to become anything but a thickly dispersed agricultural people. He advocated allowing our workshops to remain in Europe, and said that great cities bore the same relation to a country that sores did to the human body. Another Virginian statesman said that where people were thickly settled it was impossible to raise stock, or live with any comfort, and matters would be unbearable if a hundred families were cooped up within the compass of half a mile. John Randolph sneered at the idea of carrying on manufacturing successfully anywhere in this country. He thought that even as far north as New York manufacturing would invite yellow fever from July to January and from January to July. The framers of the federal constitution had no conception of the people, the interests and the conditions destined to exist under it. From our present standpoint the judgment of the fathers of the republic seems rather narrow.

IT seems that two western states have more men seeking office at Washington than the whole south. This is a painful condition of affairs for Brother Blaine's organs.

A PHILADELPHIA editor has a cow that gives ten gallons of milk a day. It always gives us pleasure to note evidences of the prosperity of our esteemed contemporaries.

FOR the information of the Indianapolis Journal we will state that the "Betsey Hamilton Letters" are written by Mrs. Idora M. Plowman, of this city.

THE correspondence plan of education seems to be popular, and it is fair to presume that the results have been to some extent satisfactory. The Chautauqua circle deserves the credit of instituting upon an extensive scale this progressive plan of education, and it has recently added a new and important branch to its list of studies. This is an art circle, to be called the "ChautauquaCircle of Fine Arts," in which lessons in drawing and painting will be given by correspondence. Every branch of the art will be taught, from elementary drawing to oil painting. For a membership fee of fifty cents a year any person can join the circle and receive thorough instructions. Their work will be examined by a competent artist and at the end of two years diplomas will be awarded. This is an excellent opportunity for young people all over the country to acquire at least a rudimentary knowledge of drawing, an art which is becoming more and more generally useful every day.

AN exchange says that Riddleberger has water on the brain. There must be some mistake here. Probably water has Riddleberger on the brain.

AGAINST baseball even the legislatures are powerless. A bill was introduced in the Indiana legislature prohibiting baseball on Sunday. The bill was stolen, and there is no chance to get it through at this session.

A GOOD many sharp things are being said for and against Florida in the northern papers. The correspondents are writing up very mixed accounts of "the Italy of America."

Praise from a High Source.

ATLANTA, Ga, March 13.—Editors Constitution: I have just read your editorial in to day's paper, headed "Self Education," and I cannot refrain from thanking you for it. In that editorial you deliver to boys and young men the key to a successful and honorable life. There cannot be an overestimate of the value of what you have expressed in so few words. Great has been the service you have heretofore rendered public interests, but in all you have said or done. there has not been a loftier or nobler lesson taught than this. Truly yours, JOHN L. HOPKINS.

Joseph Cook on the Negro Problem.

Boston's great thunderer, the Rev. Joseph Cook, has at last tackled the negro problem. Mr. Cook fails to rise above his surroundings. His powers are contracted by the "pentup Utica" in which he lives. He submits passively to the conditions of his environment.

Mr. Cook's views will not be considered a valuable addition to our political and sociological literature, but as a part of the current news of the day they deserve a fair summary in these columns. He starts out with the declaration that there has never been a great and enduring white race in a land where the snow never falls. Powerful bronze races have existed in regions of perpetual summer, and strong back races have grown up under the tropics. The gulf area of the south cannot be reorganized. The climate forbids it. A north cannot be made out of the south. In a certain fringe of territory the white race will always deteriorate and the black race will flourish. Following that isothermal line around the world, no great city can be found built up by the strength of the white race. Liberal contributions from the United States may give vigor to New Orleans. The river system favors that city, but the railroad system and the climate are against her. There is a popular dream that the hardy Saxon will reach out and cover Mexico and Central America, but it is all a dream. In the southern climate the vigor of New England flags and dies. In the seven states where the blacks are chiefly found they increased in the decade ending with 1880 thirty-five per cent, while the whites increased only twenty per cent. In 1920 there will be 30,000,000 blacks in this country. They will not spread throughout the north. They will not emigrate to Africa. They will not amalgamate. The mulatto will die out and the pure black will be the coming type about the gulf. The blacks will concentrate in one region of this country and the whites will disappear.

This will do. It will be seen that Mr. Cook travels along the pathway marked out by Judge Tourgee in his "Appeal to Cæsar," and there is also a flavor of "The Freedman's Case in Equity" about certain portions of his address. It has already been clearly and conclusively shown that Mr. Cook's figures as to the relative increase of the races are entirely incorrect. It is absurd to compare the results of the census of 1880 with the careless and fraudulent census of 1870. The hardest hit is the blow directed at New Orleans. In that sweeping summary of her advantages and disadvantages there is apparently a substantial groundwork of fact. So far as the race problem is concerned the Boston philosopher has said nothing new that is true.

Division of Labor.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, rep.

"Dan" Manning will be the boss of the cabinet. If he needs any assistance W. C. Whitney will bestow it freely. Endicott will do the deportment, Vilas can be depended on for orations. Bayard, Lamar and Garland will do the thinking.

It is Worth the Price.

From the Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

THE CONSTITUTION objects to the news agents selling its issues at ten cents apiece. But if it will consider the matter, it is worth about as much as two average dailies any way.

Hard Winter.

From the St. Louis Republican.

This has been a long, cold winter for the poor and the grand old party.

Popular in Talbotton.

From the Talbotton, Ga., New Era.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is a very popular paper in Talbotton.

THE STRIKE ORDERED.

THE EAST TENNESSEE ENGINEERS LEAVE THEIR BOXES.

The Brunswick Division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Minus Engineers—Superintendent Fry in Macon—The Probable Outcome Balked by the Brotherhood

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The developments in the differences between the engineers and the authorities of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad have been watched to-day with much interest. The citizens of Macon have been loth to see the trouble culminate in a strike, and neither the engineers nor the road desired that the matter should take that direction.

A number of the engineers were interviewed early this morning. Some fully indorsed the action of Mr. Joe Porter, while others thought he had acted hastily. It was evident that the men were not agreed among themselves as to what ought to be done, and that all were anxious that a strike should be averted. Mr. Porter, however, was firm in his purpose to have the suspended and discharged engineers restored to their places.

When Superintendent Fry telegraphed last night that he could not come to Macon, Mr. Porter replied, asking an interview with him. Not being able to obtain an interview with him, he notified Mr. Fry that unless he came to Macon by this this morning's train, or acceded to the demands of the discharged engineers, a strike of all the brotherhood engineers on the Macon and Brunswick division of the road would be ordered within twelve hours. He did not come, and refused positively to accede to the engineers' demands.

Mr. Porter said at the depot this morning that he would send a man down the road to notify all engineers out on runs of the impending strike. He also said that the men would be instructed to leave their engines at whatever point they might be the instant the order for the strike to begin should be given.

The officers of the road refused to talk, but they all seemed serene, and it was known that they had completed arrangements to supply the place of all engineers that should join in the strike. A number of engineers on the road are not members of the brotherhood and, of course, stood by the authorities. It was said, also, that some of the brotherhood men would refuse to join the strikers.

During the day an account of the trouble was telegraphed to Chief Engineer Arthur, and his advice asked. Mr. Arthur authorized Mr. Porter to act as he thought best.

To-night Superintendent Fry, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Koun, arrived in the city. He declined to enter into a discussion of the case with Mr. Porter, but said that he was ready to hear the discharged men if they wished to make a statement.

A STRIKE ORDERED.

Mr. Porter at once ordered the strike to begin and at eight o'clock all the brotherhood engineers left the service of the road. There was no delay in the night passenger train for Brunswick, Mr. Fry having brought an engineer from Atlanta to carry it out. Provision has been made for sending out the morning passenger train for Jesup, but all other trains will be side tracked until engineers can be obtained. Mr. Fry will not undertake to run trains with inexperienced men, being determined to do nothing that will endanger the safety of passengers or property entrusted to the care of his road. A few days will be required to employ competent engineers, during which time business will be practically suspended. The interference with business will, of course, be serious, but it cannot be avoided, and will be remedied as speedily as possible.

The authorities of the road are firm in their position, claiming that any other course than that pursued by them would have destroyed all discipline. The strikers are equally as firm. Some of them are outspoken in condemnation of the authorities, but others regret the strike and do not take a rosy view of the future.

Two Railroad Accidents.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—During a high wind at Marshallville about midnight of yesterday, a freigh t car was blown from a sidetrack ove a safety switch on to the main line. The up through freight ran into the car, smashing it, and causing slight damage to the engine, Selma.

Last night, between James' and Robert's stations, on the Georgia railroad, the engine pulling the night passenger train for Camak was disabled by the bursting of a flue. The train remained on the track until the day passenger for Camak arrived, when the passengers were transferred and carried to their destinations. To-night the delayed train was brought back to Macon to resume its regular run.

The Next State Fair.

THE WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The executive committee of the State Agricultural society was in session all day at Hardeman & Gibson's warehouse, Messrs. L. F. Livingstone, J. H. Fannin, H. H. Cary, J. O. Waddell. T. G. Holt, R. J Powell, and Secretary E. C. Grier were present. The committee began the preparation of the premium list, and also transacted other business of less importance.

At eleven o'clock, Mayor S. B. Price and Messrs. A. Proudfit, F. S. Johnson. W. R. Cox and R. H. Smith, a committee from the city council, met the executive committee and discussed the question of holding the next fair. Considerable discussion was had, which resulted in postponing the matter until to morrow.

Mayor Price appointed the following citizens to take into consideration the holding of the fair in Macon this year, and also to device, if possible, a plan by which the city may retain the annual fairs of the society permanently: Messrs. S. R. Jaques, N. M. Solomon, C. L. O'Gorman, J. Danenberg, George C. Brown, George T. Harris, E. Winship, George W. Byington, H. C. Hanson, M. G. Schwed, J. H. Campbell, George B. Turpin and E. C. Grier. These gentlemen will meet in the parlors of Brown's hotel to-morrow morning and decide what shall be done. After agreeing upon a proposition. they will present it to the executive committee for acceptance or declination.

There is little doubt but that Macon will secure the fair and hold it for many years to come. The citizens are anxious to have it, and the executive committee is favorably inclined. A permanent location for the fair will be a good thing for it and for the agricultural society.

Atlantas Versus Louisvilles.

COMMENT ON THE GAMES BETWEEN THE CLUBS OF THE TWO CITIES.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The absorbing topic of conversation among lovers of baseball to-day, is the games of yesterday and to-day of the Atlantas and the Louisvilles. The general impression is that the Atlantas made a fine showing, and will be a hard crowd to tackle in the approaching games of the southern league.

Mr. James Collins, short stop of the Macons, said that the games would make a fine impression in the south for the Atlantas. He considered their playing remarkable, when it was remembered that they had never played together before. He said, also, that as the Louisvilles had played together all last season, he thought the Atlantas would hardly make four runs, and was much surprised at the result. He predicts that in the game to-morrow the visitors will not hit Dundon as hard as they did Bauer, and is willing to bet that the Atlantas will win the game.

The Athenæum.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Athenæum to-night at the residence of Mr. G. B. Dettre, was unusually interesting. The essays were scholarly, and developed the fact that all the good writers are not engaged upon the literary press. The recitations, readings and music were rendered in a style that would please the most fastidious critic, and the social feature of the evening was not the least enjoyable one. The number of members and visitors present was large. The programme as previously published in THE CONSTITUTION was carried out.

Two Runaways.

MACON, March 13.—[Special.]—Two runaways occurred in the city to-day. The first occurred in front of the engine house of Ocmulgee No. 2, where a country team had been left by the driver. One of the mules forming the team accidentally slipped his head under the wagon tongue. The rasping of the tongue frightened him, and he began to bellow and kick. After breaking the harness into pieces he dashed up Cotton avenue, continuing the run until he reached home.

The second runaway occurred near Alderman T. J. Ware's store, in the vicinity of Tatnal square. A team of mules drawing a load of wood was frightened by a passing engine on the Central railroad, and ran at breakneck speed over a bridge, scattering the wood and bruising the driver.

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Lieutenant W. A. Wylie, of the police force, will make application for the position of custodian of the United States building to be erected in this city.

Several young negro boys were before the recorder this morning charged with having ku kluxed another. The victim told a terrible story of clubs, flashing knives, and ugly bruises, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and these latest additions to the ku klux ranks were discharged.

Miss Gertrude Snyder, of Atlanta, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Iverson Harris, left this morning for Eufaula, to visit her sister, Mrs. A. L. Mitchell.

Mr. Arthur Boardman spent to-day in Milledgeville.

Mr. E. D. Cherry, baggage agent at the union depot, has recovered from an attack of illness and resumed his duties.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Famous Poem.

J. B. H., Honea Path, S. C.: Who was the author of the poem on "The Skeleton?" Please publish the poem.

The poem referred to by our correspondent was first published about sixty years ago, and is still going the rounds of the press as anonymous. A reward of fifty guineas was offered for the author's name, but the secret has been kept until recently, when it was discovered that Robert Philip, of Gormyre cottage, Scotland, wrote the lines. Toward the end of the year 1826 he wrote the verses while watching for body-snatchers in the parish churchyard of Torphichen, where, during the repairing of the church, the unearthing of a skeleton suggested the subject. The verses were shown to Dr. John Alford, who procured a copy, and, either by accident or intention, dropped a copy in the Royal college of surgeons, where they were found. The author is still living at the ripe age of 74. The discovery of his identity may warrant us in reprinting the well known verses:

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor love, nor joy, nor hope, nor fear
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath the moldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye.
But start not at the dismal void!
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright,
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue.
If falsehoods honey is disdained,
And where it could not praise was chained,
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
That silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that waits on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled
To seek affection's humble shed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie
And tread the palace of the sky.

The Indictment Completed.

Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Brethren, let us give the rum traffic a rest for about ten minutes. What is dragging the American people away from

Home; and the
Masonic lodge; and the
Baseball match; and the
Foot race; and the
Regatta; and the
Sociable; and the
Croquet quarrel; and the
Tennis court; and the
Commencement; and the
Wind fight; otherwise known as the inter-state collegiate oratorical contest; and the
Prayer meeting; is the
Roller-skating rink.

Mandeville's Disinfectant.

From the McDuffie, Ga., Journal.

It is reported that Dr. Jim Mandeville of Mesena, during the smallpox excitement, kept a disinfectant about his person that smelt like the advance agent of a guano factory.

The Artesian Well.

At midnight the artesian well was 1,516½ deep. During the day the drilling was delayed repairing the machinery and by railing the ... Still in dark blue sand rock.

THE OFFICE SEEKER[S]

WHO ARE NOW AT THE NATI[ONAL] CAPITAL.

Comparatively Few Southern Men Asking ... The Commendable Conduct of the South[ern] Democrats, Since the Democratic Vic[tory]—The Senate's Dull Session.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—[Special.]—[Wash]ington is pictured just now in the imagi[nation] of the outside world as a city overru[n with] office seekers. The white house is su[pposed] to be stormed every day with hosts of h[ungry] democrats; the departments are believed [to be] packed with applicants for each one o[f the] ten thousand positions; and the cap[ital is] contemplated as a grand lounging pla[ce for] this multitude of eager aspirants. Th[e pic]ture is grossly overdrawn. In [fact] there seems to be fewer [office] seekers in Washington to-day [than] there were four years ago. Then the a[dmin]istration was merely transferred from o[ne set] of republicans to another set, but that f[act did] not prevent a rush of greedy place-hun[ters to] the capital. The entire republican p[arty of] the south seemed to empty itself into [Wash]ington. That is the office-holding por[tion of] the republican party, composed for th[e most] part of shrewd white men who put the ... in the front in the campaign ... pushed him to the rear ... the spoils came to be di[vided]. The republicans who held office under ... came to induce Garfield to let them ... while those who were out of favor with ... came to secure the recognition of the n[ew ad]ministration.

The southerners now in Washington ... generally representative men in the lo[calities] where they reside. It is true that a ... number of them have come on to apply f[or po]sitions. Under all the circumstances ... number is surprisingly small. It is sm[all] in proportion to popu[lation] than the number of ... office seekers from any section of the uni[on,] considering the number of democratic ele[ctoral] votes in the vraious sections there are f[ive of]fice seekers from the west to one from the [south] and ten to one from New England. It m[ust be] remembered, too, that in the south ve[ry few] offices are filled by persons identified wi[th the] communities in which they live and th[is] fact with the notorious incompetency [and] other faults of the average southern repu[blican] official would naturally cause a ... number of appointments in the south ... elsewhere. The conduct of the southern [lead]ers during the period between Clevel[and's] election and his inauguration was such ... win his admiration and his high comm[enda]tion. They recognised the delicate ... ation he occupied and gave him no caus[e for] the slightest embarrassment. No sou[thern] man was pressed for a cabinet position.

The three men credited to the south i[n the] cabinet are the three for whose appoint[ment] the least effort was made, and perhap[s the] three who hesitated longest in acceptin[g the] proffered honor. While the conduct o[f the] leaders of the southern democrats is adm[ired] by all fair minded persons, the departme[nt] men from the ranks of the southern de[mo]cracy who aspire to minor positions is j... the subject of favorable criticism. Ther[e are] many applicants, of course, but they ar[e ap]plying in a manly and dignified ... and with little evidence of greed ... appearance of a scramble to get into ... The wonder in Washington is that more so[uth]ern democrats are not here after office.

THE SENATE

enjoys a full attendance of spectators at its ... daily sessions. It has been sitting on ... average of an hour and a half a day since ... fourth of March. The proceedings have b[een] only mildly interesting, and the curiosit[y to] see the new senators has attracted more vis[itors] than the prospect of any event of dec[ided] interest. The new men have not yet show[n] their mettle. Silence is expected of a senator for considerable time after he enters that august body. Mr. Lamar's transfer to the interior department removed the most attractive orator of either house of congress ... the dry detail of department work. Of ... remaining democrats Senators Vorhees ... Vest are the favorite speakers with the ga[lle]ries. Mr. Ingalls is the best talker on ... other side. His speeches bear the mark ... careful construction and literary cult[ure,] though he scorns manuscript in his most ... tentious efforts. Frye, of Maine, used to [be] considered a good speaker in the house, ... he has shrunken into a second rate senato[r in] this and all other respects. His collea[gue,] Mr. Hale, has completely outstripped him ... influence, and is as famous for his courtes[y as] Frye is for his rudeness. In[galls] and Vest are probably the ... senators who are heard ... most pleasure by the galleries. Of the ... senators Evarts, on the republican side, ... Walthall, among the democrats, are the ... jects of great popular expectation.

Vice-President Hendricks makes an ex[cel]lent presiding officer. Senator Edmunds ... not a good one, and David Davis, his prede[ces]sor, was worse still.

Governor Isham Harris, of Tennessee ... known as the best parliamentarian in the ... ate. F. H.

Mrs. Endicott's Novel Excursion.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The wife of Secre[tary] Endicott can claim to be the only woman wh[o] witnessed the swearing in of an entire cab[inet.] She accompanied her husband to the war, ... and navy buildings on Saturday to see him s[worn] in, and found the process so agreeable tha[t she] accepted Secretary Bayard's arm and went ... the party through the whole excursion—to ... treasury, the department of justice, the int[erior] department and the postoffice department.

The New Mistress of the White Hous[e.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Miss Cleveland, ... new lady of the white house, has naturally ... closely scrutinized. The general verdict is fa[vor]able, except as to her short hair. There is a ru[mor] that it is proposed to call a meeting of society ... men to unite in a round robin urging her to ... ply the deficiency by the resources of art. She ... extremely gentle and modest manners, and i... removed from the typical female lecturer, bu[t her] short hair has certainly given Washington a m... shock.

The Henderson Scheme Collapses.

READING, Pa., March 13.—The announcem[ent] was made here this afternoon of the collapse of ... Henderson steel syndicate. This was a pool for[med] by the leading iron manufacturers of New Y[ork] and Pennsylvania to experiment with the H[en]derson process of making steel. It was clai[med] that it was cheaper than the Bessemer meth[od] and that equally good steel could be manufactu[red.] The pool had raised $100,000 to experiment ... and control the new process

The Louisville Gambling Houses.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—A sensation was crea[ted] here to-day by the announcement that all ... gambling houses in the city had been closed. C[hief] of Police Whallen notified all the proprietor[s to] close up or to be raided. One and all quietly s[hut] up shop and closed the games. Many are expr[ess]ing themselves as glad to quit the business.

Fisk Still on Trial.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The trial of ex Presid[ent] James D. Fisk, of the defunct Marine bank, ... continued to-day in the United States co[urt.] Henry E. Dobell submitted a statement of the ... count of Grant & Ward for 1884. It showed t[hat] the firm had to its credit on May third, $1,388,... It drew out on that day $1,802,147, leaving a ... ance due the bank of $413,927. On May 5th, ... posits were made to amount of $516,112 aga[inst] which was drawn out $865,705, leaving the firm['s] debt to bank $352,642. The bank failed next d[ay.] The call loans and overdrafts which the firm ... Grant & Ward had with the bank was $2,066,570.

An Outrageous Assault.

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

Wednesday about 2 o'clock the little daugh[ter] of Policeman Burrus was slapped on the face ... one of five negro girls. She was returning ho[me] from school and met the five negroes near the r[esi]dence of Mr. Bass on St. Clair street. They joi[ned] hands across the sidewalk and obstructed the lit[tle] girl's way. When she endeavored to go arou[nd] one of them grabbed her arm and slapped her fa[ce.] The negroes were much larger than the wh[ite] child.

This is not the first time that such things h[ave] occurred in this city. Such negroes as these ... girls could not be dealt with too severely.

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The revival meetings at the First Baptist church continue to increase in interest. Rev. Dr. E. W. Warren, the pastor, has labored with both earnestness and success. Fifteen new members have been received into the church.

Lieutenant W. A. Wylie, of the police force, will make application for the position of custodian of the United States building to be erected in this city.

Several young negro boys were before the recorder this morning charged with having kukluxed another. The victim told a terrible story of clubs, flashing knives, and ugly bruises, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and these latest additions to the ku klux ranks were discharged.

Miss Gertrude Snyder, of Atlanta, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Iverson Harris, left this morning for Eufaula, to visit her sister, Mrs. A. L. Mitchell.

Mr. Arthur Boardman spent to-day in Milledgeville.

Mr. E. D. Cherry, baggage agent at the union depot, has recovered from an attack of illness and resumed his duties.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Famous Poem.

J. B. H., Honea Path, S. C.: Who was the author of the poem on "The Skeleton?" Please publish the poem.

The poem referred to by our correspondent was first published about sixty years ago, and is still going the rounds of the press as anonymous. A reward of fifty guineas was offered for the author's name, but the secret has been kept until recently, when it was discovered that Robert Philip, of Gormyre cottage, Scotland, wrote the lines. Toward the end of the year 1826 he wrote the verses while watching for body-snatchers in the parish churchyard of Torphichen, where, during the repairing of the church, the unearthing of a skeleton suggested the subject. The verses were shown to Dr. John Alford, who procured a copy, and, either by accident or intention, dropped a copy in the Royal college of surgeons, where they were found. The author is still living at the ripe age of 74. The discovery of his identity may warrant us in reprinting the well known verses:

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor love; nor joy, nor hope, nor fear
Have left one trace of record here.
Beneath the moldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye,
But start not at the dismal void!
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright,
When stars and sun are sunk in night.
Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue.
If falsehoods honey is disdained,
And where it could not praise was chained,
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
That silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.
Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that waits on wealth or fame.
Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled
To seek affection's humble shed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie
And tread the palace of the sky.

The Indictment Completed.

Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Brethren, let us give the rum traffic a rest for about ten minutes. What is dragging the American people away from

Home; and the
Masonic lodge; and the
Baseball match; and the
Foot race; and the
Regatta; and the
Sociable; and the
Croquet quarrel; and the
Tennis court; and the
Commencement; and the
Wind fight; otherwise known as the inter-state collegiate oratorical contest; and the
Prayer meeting; is the
Roller-skating rink.

Mandeville's Disinfectant.

From the McDuffie, Ga., Journal.

It is reported that Dr. Jim Mandeville of Mesena, during the smallpox excitement, kept a disinfectant about his person that smelt like the advance agent of a guano factory.

The Artesian Well.

At midnight the artesian well was 1,516½ feet deep. During the day the drilling was delayed by repairing the machinery and by railing the well. Still in dark blue sand rock.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS

WHO ARE NOW AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Comparatively Few Southern Men Asking Office—The Commendable Conduct of the Southern Democrats, Since the Democratic Victory—The Senate's Dull Session.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—[Special.]—Washington is pictured just now in the imagination of the outside world as a city overrun with office seekers. The white house is supposed to be stormed every day with hosts of hungry democrats; the departments are believed to be packed with applicants for each one of their ten thousand positions; and the capital is contemplated as a grand lounging place for this multitude of eager aspirants. This picture is grossly overdrawn. In truth there seems to be fewer office seekers in Washington to-day than there were four years ago. Then the administration was merely transferred from one set of republicans to another set, but that fact did not prevent a rush of greedy place-hunters to the capital. The entire republican party of the south seemed to empty itself into Washington. That is the office-holding portion of the republican party, composed for the most part of shrewd white men who put the negro in the front in the campaign and pushed him to the rear when the spoils came to be divided. The republicans who held office under Hayes came to induce Garfield to let them alone, while those who were out of favor with Hayes came to secure the recognition of the new administration.

The southerners now in Washington are generally representative men in the localities where they reside. It is true that a good number of them have come on to apply for positions. Under all the circumstances their number is surprisingly small. It is smaller in proportion to population than the number of the office seekers from any section of the union, but considering the number of democratic electoral votes in the vraious sections there are four office seekers from the west to one from the south and ten to one from New England. It must be remembered, too, that in the south very few offices are filled by persons identified with the communities in which they live and that this fact with the notorious incompetency and other faults of the average southern republican official would naturally cause a larger number of appointments in the south than elsewhere. The conduct of the southern leaders during the period between Cleveland's election and his inauguration was such as to win his admiration and his high commendation. They recognised the delicate situation he occupied and gave him no cause for the slightest embarrassment. No southern man was pressed for a cabinet position.

The three men credited to the south in the cabinet are the three for whose appointment the least effort was made, and perhaps the three who hesitated longest in accepting the proffered honor. While the conduct of the leaders of the southern democrats is admired by all fair minded persons, the deportment of men from the ranks of the southern democracy who aspire to minor positions is justly the subject of favorable criticism. There are many applicants, of course, but they are applying in a manly and dignified way, and with little evidence of greed or appearance of a scramble to get into office. The wonder in Washington is that more southern democrats are not here after office.

THE SENATE

enjoys a full attendance of spectators at its brief daily sessions. It has been sitting on an average of an hour and a half a day since the fourth of March. The proceedings have been only mildly interesting, and the curiosity to see the new senators has attracted more visitors than the prospect of any event of decided interest. The new men have not yet shown their mettle. Silence is expected of a senator for considerable time after he enters that august body. Mr. Lamar's transfer to the interior department removed the most attractive orator of either house of congress to the dry detail of department work. Of the remaining democrats Senators Vorhees and Vest are the favorite speakers with the galleries. Mr. Ingalls is the best talker on the other side. His speeches bear the marks of careful construction and literary culture, though he scorns manuscript in his most pretentious efforts. Frye, of Maine, used to be considered a good speaker in the house, but he has shrunken into a second rate senator in this and all other respects. His colleague, Mr. Hale, has completely outstripped him in influence, and is as famous for his courtesy as Frye is for his rudeness. Ingalls and Vest are probably the two senators who are heard with most pleasure by the galleries. Of the new senators Evarts, on the republican side, and Walthall, among the democrats, are the objects of great popular expectation.

Vice-President Hendricks makes an excellent presiding officer. Senator Edmunds was not a good one, and David Davis, his predecessor, was worse still.

Governor Isham Harris, of Tennessee, is known as the best parliamentarian in the senate.

F. H. R.

Mrs. Endicott's Novel Excursion.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The wife of Secretary Endicott can claim to be the only woman who has witnessed the swearing in of an entire cabinet. She accompanied her husband to the war, state and navy buildings on Saturday to see him sworn in, and found the process so agreeable that she accepted Secretary Bayard's arm and went with the party through the whole excursion—to the treasury, the department of justice, the interior department and the postoffice department.

The New Mistress of the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Miss Cleveland, the new lady of the white house, has naturally been closely scrutinized. The general verdict is favorable, except as to her short hair. There is a rumor that it is proposed to call a meeting of society women to unite in a round robin urging her to supply the deficiency by the resources of art. She has extremely gentle and modest manners, and is far removed from the typical female lecturer, but the short hair has certainly given Washington a moral shock.

The Henderson Scheme Collapses.

READING, Pa., March 13.—The announcement was made here this afternoon of the collapse of the Henderson steel syndicate. This was a pool formed by the leading iron manufacturers of New York and Pennsylvania to experiment with the Henderson process of making steel. It was claimed that it was cheaper than the Bessemer method, and that equally good steel could be manufactured. The pool had raised $100,000 to experiment with and control the new process.

The Louisville Gambling Houses.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—A sensation was created here to-day by the announcement that all the gambling houses in the city had been closed. Chief of Police Whallen notified all the proprietors to close up or to be raided. One and all quietly shut up shop and closed the games. Many are expressing themselves as glad to quit the business.

Fisk Still on Trial.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The trial of ex President James D. Fisk, of the defunct Marine bank, was continued to-day in the United States court. Henry E. Dobell submitted a statement of the account of Grant & Ward for 1884. It showed that the firm had to its credit on May third, $1,388,220. It drew out on that day $1,802,147, leaving a balance due the bank of $413,927. On May 5th, deposits were made to amount of $516,112 against which was drawn out $865,705, leaving the firm in debt to bank $352,642. The bank failed next day. The call loans and overdrafts which the firm of Grant & Ward had with the bank was $2,066,570.

An Outrageous Assault.

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

Wednesday about 2 o'clock the little daughter of Policeman Burrus was slapped on the face by one of five negro girls. She was returning home from school and met the five negroes near the residence of Mr. Bass on St. Clair street. They joined hands across the sidewalk and obstructed the little girl's way. When she endeavored to go around one of them grabbed her arm and slapped her face. The negroes were much larger than the white child.

This is not the first time that such things have occurred in this city. Such negroes as these five girls could not be dealt with too severely.

IRON IN BIRMINGHAM.

Observations on a Very Important Topic to the South.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—Editors Constitution—The recent report on the iron industry of the south, made by Mr. Bently, of Youngstown, O., to the northern iron makers, editorial allusion to which being made in the issue of your journal of 6th inst, brings up again the question: "At what price can pig iron be manufactured in the Birmingham disrrict?"

It is not my purpose to attempt an answer to this important question, but merely to give a few observations bearing upon it.

Without speaking with absolute certainty I would say that it is very evident that Mr. Bently adopted the course pursued by all other northern mills who have come into this section seeking information relative to this question. These prospectors having heard that iron could be produced here at ten dollars per ton, decide that they will ascertain for themselves whether or not this be true, and at once begin their investigations, which almost invariably begin and end in interviews with the men who have control of the furnaces. Under ordinary circumstances this would appear to be the most natural and reliable source of information; but here in Birmingham the opinion has become firmly established that the iron makers have a much better thing of it in their plants than they would have the public believe; and that they have adopted the policy of concealing the real cost of production. The belief is also gaining ground that the furnace companies now occupying the field have determined, as far as lies within their power, to prevent others from coming into this district. To accomplish this undertaking they have bought thousands upon thousands of acres of mineral land which they do not at present draw upon for a supply of materials, and in all probability never will. These undeveloped lands were bought at a low price, and are not offered for sale. If a prospector asks the price it is given him at such a figure that if he were to purchase the seller could well afford to retire from the iron-making business.

The fact that pig iron in large quantities is being sold at the net price of $11.50 per ton f. o. b. at the furnaces, when one of the leading iron masters of Birmingham testified before the senate labor and educational committee during its sitting in this city, that it cost $11.60 to produce it, has aroused much curiosity among thinking people, and they have endeavored to figure out how the furnaces have remained in blast throughout a period of the greatest depression ever experienced in the iron business, when their product was being sold at a figure apparently below cost. None of the acquaintances of the gentleman referred to would for a moment doubt his veracity, but many of them have concluded that he must have included in his estimate of cost elements of an unusual and extraordinary character. It is now believed that all the furnace owners include as an item of cost in the manufacture of iron interest on the money invested in those large bodies of land mentioned above. These lands, it must be borne in mind, do not constitute a part of the plant proper, as they are in many instances widely separated from the tracts upon which mining operations are now carried on.

In conversation a few days ago with an intelligent gentleman who is slightly connected with the largest iron manufacturing establishment at Birmingham, I was informed that he was cognizant of the record of the cost of production which had been kept for three months. The figures in this record showed that iron was made at a little below nine dollars per ton during that time. This low cost, he said, could not be maintained throughout a year's run, but he was positive the cost for any length of time would not reach the figures given by Mr. Bently if the furnaces were properly managed.

He further gave as his opinion that if the furnaces in the Birmingham district could obtain an average price of of twelve dollars at the furnace for the entire output, a snug profit would be made.

Mr. Bently intimates that the present shipments of southern iron to the north and east are of small importance to the northern products. How this may be I am not prepared to say of my own knowledge, but I append herewith a few quotations from the New York Iron Age, the authority on such subjects. The selections are taken from articles sent to that journal from its Philadelphia office. It will be remembered that soon after the first appearance of southern iron in Pittsburg and Philadelphia some of the furnaces in the Lehigh district cut the price on iron two dollars per ton. The Age of January [illegible]th says:

"The recent reductions made by the Lehigh furnaces do not appear to have ended competition with southern iron, but it seems impossible (to a Pennsylvanian) for it to be sent here for any length of time at the figures now prevailing. It is a serious matter for the Pennsylvania companies, however, as it may for a long time be a permanent barrier to the establishment of remunerative prices. * * * Consumers are taking Alabama iron right along, and it cannot be for any other reason than that it is cheaper." On January 26th the following appears:

"Sales have been made to a considerable extent of Georgia and Alabama iron, from which it must be inferred that buyers consider it cheaper than Pennsylvania iron. This competition may not be permanent, but it has come in a most unfortunate time, and looks as if it had come to stay."

On February 5th, this appears:

"Southern iron is the one uncertain factor that the trade has to deal with, and prices in the near future will depend very largely upon the supply from Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama."

The issue of February 12th contains this:

"Southern irons continue as a disturbing element. They fix the price of a considerable amount of Pennsylvania irons, however, and to some extent depress the whole market, so that no upward tendency can be expected so long as they remain competitors. Of course it is impossible to judge how long this kind of competition will continue, but the chances are that it will be permanent."

It is unquestionably true as intimated by Mr. Bently that steel cannot be made from Birmingham iron under the Bessemer process, but it is equally true that steel can be made from our ores under the late Sydney Gilgrist Thomas process of dephosphorization, familiarly known as the "basic process;" and it is the opinion of many of the best informed iron men that it is "only a question of time" when the process will be introduced into the south.

It is sincerely hoped that the gentleman from Youngstown and his friends will recognize at no distant day the fact that this section of country has entered upon a period of "Peace, Pig iron and Prosperity."

P. P. P.

The Business Failures of the Week.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number for the United States 238 and for Canada 44, total 282 against 277 last week, and 283 the week previous. The failures seem to be an increase in Canada, but in New York and the eastern states they are below the average. The southern and western states furnish about two thirds of the total number in the United States.

A Baltimore Assignment.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Pope & Cole, dealers in metals, have made an assignment to William Keyser, for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are stated at $1,000,000.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Pope, Cole & Co. this evening made a deed of trust to C. Morton Stewart, for the benefit of their creditors. Mr. Keyser, a member of the firm, estimates the liabilities at $678,344, over $300,000 of which are due to seven Baltimore banks, and one New Yord bank, the latter being fully secured. The assets are considerably more than the liabilities, but they consist largely of copper in various forms, which cannot be converted into money for some time. Consequently the works at Canton will not stop at once.

Pope & Cole are dealers in metals, including solder, sheet, copper and iron pipes. The firm of Pope, Cole & Co. are proprietors of the Baltimore copper works, Canton, which it is said will not be affected by the troubles of Pope & Cole. It is now said that the assets will probably reach within $100,000 of the liabilities. In the firm of Pope, Cole & Co., proprietors of the copper works, George A. Pope and George B. Cole are general partners with the following special partners and amounts invested by them: $50,000, by J. W. Garrett; $30,000 by William Kerper, and $10,000 each by G. W. Ward and I. S. Gilman.

The lily is as white as snow,
The rose is as the crimson red;
But neither can surpass in glow
The color or the brightness shed,
By the sweet lips and teeth allied
That SOZODONT has purified.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

CURRENT NEWS FROM NEIGHBORING STATES.

From the Potomac to the Rio Grande and the Ohio to the Gulf—Short News Notes of Passing Interest—What is Taking Place Through the Land of Dixie, Etc.

Fire in Wadesboro.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 13.—A fire at Wadesboro, last night, destroyed A. G. Bener's dwelling and store; E. A. Moore's store and stock of goods; T. H. Horton's two stores, and J. M. Cohen's and Kemp & Kendal's stocks of goods. All are partly insured.

A Western Union Sensation.

CHATTANOOGA, March 13.—[Special.]—A genuine sensation was created here this morning by the announcement that Manager Norris, of the Western Union telegraph company, had been removed and J. E. Rawlston was to succeed him. THE CONSTITUTION's correspondent immediately sought Superintendent Merriweather to ascertain the cause of Mr. Norris' removal. The superintendent was by no means in a good humor and positively refused to answer questions. Mr. Norris has been with the Western Union for twenty years and was considered the most popular manager in the south.

The New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The race meeting here was continued to-day. The weather was clear and pleasant and the track in good condition.

First race—selling allowances, 1,000 yards, won by Claude Brandon; Lucy Johnson second, Mollie Brooks third. Time 57½.

Second race—selling allowances, six furlongs, Miss Goodchaux won; Lord Clifton second, Leroy third. Time 1:16¾.

Third race—selling allowance, one mile, won by Galaxy; John Sullivan second, Standiford Keller third. Time 1:46¾, the fastest of the meeting.

This was the last day of the winter meeting.

THE DAY IN NEW ORLEANS.

Conventions, Exhibitions and Beautiful Flowers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The attendance at the exposition to-day was again very large, and exhibitors and managers were overjoyed at the brightening prospects. To-morrow is Tennessee day. The southern immigration society met to-day and decided to adopt the plan establishing an entrepot for immigrants south at New Orleans. This afternoon the meeting of the Woman's National Christian union was held in music hall, in the main exposition building, at which addresses were made by Mrs. Mary I. Lathrop, of Michigan; Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the society; ex-Governor John P. St. John, and others. Two hundred excursionists from Sioux City arrived here this morning. The officers of the railroad have reported to the exposition managers that the movement of passengers is equal to the capacity of the cars. The total number of visitors to the exposition arriving by railroads during the past twenty-four hours was 2,900. Several hundred children from the orphan asylums visit the exposition daily by invitation of the management. The gate receipts yesterday amounted to $4,494,25. The weather is pleasant and all the exhibits are in good shape. The flowers in the park are in full bloom.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

Mr. Andrew J. Martin, of Memphis, carries a cane presented to General Andrew Jackson in 1826.

Mrs. Parsons, her eldest daughter and Jeff Thompson have been indicted at Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of Bennett Parsons.

Two attempts have been made within two months to burn the courthouse at Blountsville, Alabama.

The murder of Arthur Benedict by Ferguson in Abbeville, S. C., so shocked Benedict's uncle, Mr Charles Auerbach, that he has had to go to the lunatic asylum.

Mrs. Links, the lady diamond thief, has been removed from the branch prison at Tracey City, Tenn., to the main prison in Nashville, where she will be placed in the female department.

Fifty-nine persons were baptized at the Pine street Baptist church in Richmond last Thursday night.

Plans have been drawn for a $50,000 opera house in Chattanooga.

A South Carolina planter raises sea island cotton for a French spinner and receives one dollar per pound.

The negroes of Asheville, N. C., are getting ready to go to Liberia.

A member of the Raleigh bar is the exact image of the great Napoleon.

A burglar robbed Judge Wright's residence in Jacksonville, Fla., of a gold watch and fifty dollars the other night.

Stealing Five Dollars.

Last night Bob Brazelton, of the Big 9 on Pryor street, sent his negro, Jim Collins, out to get a twenty dollar bill changed. The negro pocketed a V and returned to the saloon asserting that he had got it. He handed over fifteen dollars, but the Big 9 don't work on the installment plan, and had Collins arrested charged with larceny after trust. Patrolmen Holland and Russell made the arrest.

Bob Southern in Court.

Yesterday the noted Bob Southern was up in the United States court charged with working in an illicit distillery, and was convicted. He was sentenced to 30 days in the Marietta jail. He was ably defended by Senator Day.

Don't Want to be Unfair.

Bullock county people have a very unusually high sense of honor. At the recent election for justice of the peace in one of the districts of tha county, the race was decided by a majority of onlt two votes. There was a contest threatened, and the candidates agreed to "shuck" and try it over again. In the meantime the contest was not filed, and in due course of business the governor forwarded the commission to the man whose name was returned. He now refuses the commission, and says he can't go back on his promise to fight it over. The governor has written him that his only way out is to accept the commission and then resign if he wants to run the race over again.

Stealing Coal.

Last night while nosing around the railroad side tracks near the Forsyth street crossing, Patrolman Nolan ran upon a negro man stealing coal from a flat car. The patrolman made a dive for the thief. A desperate fight ensued, which ended in the patrolman's favor. The negro, bloody and coalless, was landed in the city prison. He was booked for larceny. He gave his name as Andy Harris.

Clark will play right field for Atlanta to-day.

Deciding Contests.

Yesterday Governor McDaniel decided three contested election cases. Stokes vs. Padgett, for tax receiver of Pickens, was decided in favor of Padgett. Andrews vs. Riley, for clerk of Hancock, was decided in favor of Riley. Johnson vs. Wright, for ordinary of Floyd, was decided in favor of Johnson. In yesterday's paper it was stated that the Effingham county case was decided in favor of Keiffer. It should have been Rohn.

Atlanta will try hard to win a game from the famous Louisvilles to-day.

An Admonition to Ireland.

ROME, March 15.—The pope has intimated to the Irish bishops that it might be advisable for them to postpone their canon until after the visit of the prince of Wales to Ireland.

See the great mute pitcher, Dundon, to-day.

A Reward Offered.

Yesterday Governor McDaniel offered a reward of $150 for the arrest of Thompson Richards, charged with the murder of James Johnson in Wilkes county on the 29th of January.

The deaf and dumb pitcher, Dundon, is a caution. Athletic park to-day.

MEXICO AROUSED.

Energetic Action to be Taken Against President Barrios.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, March 13. The Mexican government has taken decisive action against General Barrios, president of Guatemala, who has assumed military command of the Central American republics, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala. On the 7th instant President Diaz was notified by Barrios that the Guatemala assembly had declared the union of the above mentioned states in one republic. On the 9th and 10th President Diaz received telegrams from the presidents of San Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, protesting against this attempt on their independence, and on the latter date he telegraphed Barrios that his course was a threat against the independence and autonomy of the nations of this continent. Copies of this telegram were sent to the presidents of San Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the contents caused the greatest enthusiasm. The people of these republics believe that this attitude of the Mexican government will bring Barrios to a halt. The president of San Salvador replied to the Mexican president, saying that Central America would never forget the debt they owed Mexico for her noble conduct in their behalf at this time. The reply also states that the merchants of San Sulvador, native and foreign, have resolved upon the erection of a statue in honor of President Diaz.

The Gautemalan minister here has withdrawn from the position held as minister from San Salvador. Senor Mariscal, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, has informed the minister from Guatemala that the Mexican government is obliged, on accont of the warlike determination, to take measures to protect her frontier and national interests, as every prudent nation must do when its neighbors are in a state of war. Mariscal also said that Mexico would have had no objection to seeing Central America united if such was the desire of all of the republics, but as the union is the desire of one only, and is protested against by the other four, Mexico cannot approve it.

MINNIE MADDERN IN CAPRICE.

A Charming Play Presented by a Promising Young Actress.

Minnie Maddern appeared last night at DeGive's opera house in Howard Taylor's "Caprice," playing to a good house and a thoroughly appreciative audience.

The play is a beautiful and interesting one, and is superbly mounted and magnificently acted. It is written by the author of May Blossom, and is a twin play to that sparkling drama. It abounds in suggestions of a wholesome nature and is replete with striking incidents of every day life, while there is in the story a notable absence of that villany and morbid sentiment which forms the more prominent parts of the average play of the present day.

Miss Maddern, as Mercy Baxter, is one of the most interesting characters that has ever appeared on the Atlanta stage. Her acting is evidently the fruit of deep study, and on the stage she appears with wonderful ease Indeed, so true to nature is her part presented that the audience follows her in sorrow or gladness with the sympathy of reality. Her every demeanor is so gentle and so strikingly suggestive of human nature that the nonchalance of the innocent country girl partakes more of the reality of life than of the emptiness of the stage, and as such strikes a sympathetic chord in the hearts of her hearers. Miss Maddern has her characteristics and peculiarities, but it is just those that will yet make her a brilliant star and win for her a deserved fame.

Her support is thoroughly good. The parts played by Messrs. Henry Milner, Percy Brooke, T. J. Herndon, Harrold Russell and Cyril Scott were particularly well done, while Misses Mary Maddern, Lillian Wallack and Mary Wheeler sustained their respective characters well.

Caprice will be repeated at matinee to-day and again at night, and deserves full houses at each performance.

PERSONAL.

HON. J. I. HALL, of Griffin, is stopping at Hotel Weinmeister.

JOHN D. HARRIS, of Hackensack, N. J., Mother is dead. Come home at once. Minnie.

MRS. A. D. SMITH, of Augusta, Ga., is visiting her son, Mr. Charles H. Smith, at 18 West Garnett street.

COLONEL JOE L. COBB, of Carrollton, is in the city visiting the family of Dr. F. P. Smith, No. 38 Richardson street.

MISS MINNIE MADDERN, the charming young star, now playing an engagement in the city, is an intimate friend of the family of the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, of St. Philip's church, and is stopping with them during her stay in the city. Miss Maddern is a southern girl, not yet out of her teens, and is as delightful in society as she is fascinating on the stage. Mobile is her native city and the south is glad to claim her.

AT THE KIMBALL: Mrs. M. W. Frato, Mrs. M. G. Morgan, Fred Frato, Kalfred Keith, Victoria, Tenn.; Daniel S. Printup, Rome, Ga.; John Reed, John Reed. Jr., Boston; E. S. Hopkins, New York; M. T. Semmon and wife, Greencastle, Ind; H. S. Stephens, Miss Stephens, Philadelphia; J. S. Green and wife, S. Smith and wife, Morrison, Ia.; H. M. Rabel, Summerville: H. Miller, Mianie Maddern, Mary Maddern, Legrand White, N. Y.; T. H. Smith, Cincinnati; Wm. Jolliffe and wife, Lexington; L. M. Lynch, Columbus; J. Zellner, A. B. Harrison, New York; F. M. Clough, Brunswick, Maine; Mrs. Tenant, Marietta; D. S. Wardroper, Gainesville, Ga.; O. W. Barrow, Virginia; W. B. Rice and wife, Boston; S. S. Crittenden, Virginia; Ress Thompson, Washington, D. C.; Miss Thompson, Washington, D. C.; S. Reese, Georgia; John O. Holden and wife, E. B. Pratt and wife, Quincy; H. C. Spellman, Baltimore; O. G. Stemward, F. A. Simms, New York; F. S. Youman, St. Louis; M. A. Mayes, Chicago; H. E. Collins, St. Louis; V. S. Whiteside, Chattanooga; Thomas Stone, Athens, Ga.; Mrs. Yardlaw and Child, Canada; C. E. James, H. W. Barron, Chattanooga; B. C. Faurot and wife, Miss A. Coleman, Lima, O.; B. F. Nichols, P. K. Merrill, Springfield; William Sparrow, Camden, S. C.; J. C. Caldwell, Chicago; Sol Rosmer, C. R. Tompkins. E. F. Browning, John McQuade, W. A. Wichman, B. F. Jassy, New York; D. R. Ford, Baltimore; George Knabe, city; Jno. T. Martin, Missouri: H. Dudly Warner, New York; Wentworth Fields, Chicago; C. H. Coft and party, Hartford; Ed Kasard, H. Druse, W. H. Wade, C. S. Simmons, J. H. Cavanaugh, Savannah; A. J. King, New York; S. B. Saul, Chattanooga; W. E. McCoy, Augusta; E. Fabarius, Savannah; H. M. Joseph, Cincinnati; S. G. Brown, Birmingham; A. B. Johnson, Birmingham; J. C. Howard, Atlanta and West Point railway; J. M. Ogden, Macon; J. E. Robinson, Virginia; J. R. McWilliams, New Orleans; H. Herbund, Baltimore; C. S. Carpenter and wife, Millenburg, Ky.; R. Preston, Vermont, W. W. Ripley, Vermont; A. Goodhurst, New Orleans; E. A. Boston, Nashville; Leach Mackey, Joe Miller. Louisville; A. B. Hamson, New York; A. C. Beall, Philadelphia; J. V. Hamilton, Savannah, Ga.; Sam Crump and wife, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Gould and daugter, Boston; Mrs. Glenn, Salem, S. C.; Miss Nettie Spring, Philadelphia; John Daniel Webbs, Macon; W. S. Springs, Clement McCome, Philadelphia; Thople Carpenter, Theo Carpenter, Mount Kiss, New York; F. Faith, J. S. R. Thompson, E. E. Bowman, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. B. Ramsey and wife, Milwaukee; W. E. Reese, Black, S. C.; Geo. S. Evans, New York; S. S. Swann, Winston, N. C.

AT HOTEL WEINMINSTER: A. E. Davis, city; Fred. Wagener, Edwardsville, Ala.; F. Goodman, Louisville; W. D. Williams, Macon; Wm. H. Wade, Savannah; J. M. Stephens, Toledo, O.; C. F. Barth, city; J. C. Johnson, Va.: J. D. Sprouse, Rome, Ga.; Harry Reeves, N. Y.; J. W. Cunningham, Atlanta; T. B. Hazlett, Louisville, Ky.; Thomas W. Milner, Cartersville, Ga.; Chas. Candler, city; J. I. Hall, Griffin, Ga.; E. Womack, Covington, Ga.; M. W. Beck, Jackson, Ga.

He Lost a Leg.

Late yesterday afternoon D. W. Blocker, a carpenter, while working on a scaffold around a building on the lower end of Decatur street, met with a serious accident. By some means the scaffold gave way, throwing Blocker to the ground. His left leg was broken in several places by the fall. Drs. Roach and Roach were called in. They examined the limb and pronounced amputation necessary. Last night the limb was amputated. Blocker is quite old and his recovery is doubtful.

Last game with the Louisvilles to-day.

A Lost Dog.

Mr. I. C. Campbell is mourning the loss of a very fine spaniel setter that strayed away from his boarding house, 108 Marietta street yesterday.

Louisville will present their celebrated battery, Baker and Cross, to day.

Quite Sick.

Stationhouse Keeper Buchanan did not report for duty this morning at one o'clock. He is quite sick.

Don't miss to day's baseball game. Last of series. Only 25 cents. Ladies free.

NEW ORLEANS.

COMMENTS FROM THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

The Exhibits of the Various Industries—The Spanish Experto Grass Concerning Silk Culture—A Revolution in Labor-Saving Machinery—An Interesting Letter—Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11th, 1885.—[Correspondence of The Constitution.]—The exhibits of the various industries arising out of the culture, in this and in foreign countries, of the various plants for the production of fibre used in the manufacture of textile fabrics, form a group for instructive study. This exposition intended as a centennial celebration of the first shipment of our great southern staple, shows in a very remarkable degree what other nations are doing and have done with theirs, and suggests questions it may be of advantage to us to solve in relation to our own soil and climate. I shall note a few of these, which caught my attention a day or two ago. While such exhibits as the soft, glossy, silky glove in the Smithsonian department made of fibre from a Tennessee river mussel shell, are of no consideration to us except as a matter of wonder, there are others whose use we are familiar with and whose cultivation may be made highly profitable on lands which are now waste.

I note first the Spanish esparto grass, from which ropes, carpets, baskets and all manner of cordage and woven materials are made. It grows in bunches of wire-shaped stalks, much like the wire grass of our long leaf pine belts. It flourishes without care or cultivation on the sandy shores and gravelly hills of Spain, and it is estimated that fully 50,000 persons are employed annually along a very small part of the Spanish coast in its collection and preparation for shipment. The bunches are uprooted from the loose soil and piled into heaps for forty-eight hours. The fibre is obtained by subsequent drying, maceration and beating. When prepared it is soft, very pliant, of a yellowish brown color and silky lustre. Materials made from it have a remarkable property of resisting moisture. It has been known and used from very early times along the Mediterranean for ship cordage and sails and for these purposes it is in as high favor now as in the time when the ships of Rome warred with those of Carthage for the supremacy of that island sea.

The Arabs use it in the manufacture of many household articles, even in the vessels intended for water and liquid foods, to which it is impervious.

We have all worn the famous Panama hats. In the Central American exhibits the plant which furnishes the article may be seen. The leaves are about four feet in diameter and stand out from the screw pines from which they shoot much as the palmetto leaves of Tybee and our Georgia coast. They are prepared for use by splitting into shreds without separation at the stalk end, boiling a short while, then bleaching. The finest quality of hats is made from a single leaf, and requires as much as two or three months for its completion. Like the Mexican, the Central American often puts five times as much into a hat as into all the rest of his clothing combined, if we except his spurs.

With flax and jute we are more familiar and more interested, not with their cultivation as we should be, but with their adaptability to the necessities of our climate and its productions. We use millions of one for various articles of our dress and as much of the other in the bagging that encases our southern staple for the market. Flax has been cultivated from the earliest times both for the fibre of its stalk and for its seed. The principal supply for the world is produced in Russia, England, Holland, Ireland and Spain. The ancient Egyptians used it as proven by microscopic examination of the fibre of their cloth recently found in the catacombs A strip of this, thousands of years old, may be seen in one corner of my mineral cabinet in the capitol, around the ankle of an Egyptian female mummy. There are now twenty-eight states and territories where it is cultivated more or less, but as yet the American production bears no fit proportion to the American consumption. Jute is taken from the stalk of the Indian mallow plant. Calcutta and Bengal export it to all parts of the world. It is now being successfully cultivated in Mississsppi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and other southern states, as known from statistics and their exhibits here.

I note next the ramie plant, which is a variety of the nettle. It has been cultivated for ages in China, Japan, India, Burmah and the Malay archipelago. The process of treatment for the stalk is similar to that in use for flax, and consists of water retting and after treatment by rubbing out the pithy, useless matters. England, France and Belgium import it largely, but are cultivating it extensively to supply the home demand. There are in Yorkshire alone, I am told, seventy large factories in operation which consumed last season in round numbers sixty five million pounds. Cloth made from it resembles the finest linen. The fibre is said to be stronger than the best Russian hemp, which experiment proves will stand only half as much strain as the ramie. Its admixture with silk manufactures into beautiful goods much prized in China and Singapore for clothing by the wealthier classes. China importations are quoted to-day in the London market at sixteen cents per pound. Yarns, stockings, handkerchiefs and plushes from it are equal to any I have seen. California and Louisiana planters have experimented successfully with the plant on lands fit for little or nothing else.

Concerning the silk culture, it may be said that statistics and the exhibits of the states in the government building, show that while no extensive industry has yet sprung up, it has much more than passed the experimental stage. I select as representing the different climates of the union Minnesota, California and Louisiana. The cocoons and reeled silk from these states are beautiful, and from the cold climate of the western states the cocoons are not surpassed by those from the more congenial climates of the Pacific and gulf coasts. I believe the conditions for success in this industry are no where more favorable than in Georgia, where, with the cultivation of the white mulberry and the care that an ordinary merchant devotes to his business, it may reach the stage of a thriving industry. The American importations of raw silk in 1880 reached the figure of 2,565,200 pounds, mostly from Italy and France. China and Japan, where the culture was carried on 2,700 years B. C., still control many markets of the world. For a time the Persians controlled the trade and guarded the secrets of silk growth and manufacture zealously, until two monks returned from China and introduced the eggs into Europe concealed in a hollow cane. Thus was begun an industry which has since become the mercantile salvation of Italy.

Our late experience regarding cotton, is that the manufacturer handling the staple is surely seeking the place of its growth as a location for his machinery. Should an agricultural experiment station in our state prove, as has been done in California and other states, that jute, ramie, flax, and silk, are congenial to our climate and soil, profits may be made on their production, as in the past on cotton, by shipments north until such time as home supply shall command home manufacture.

But the state must first make exhaustive experiment and then lead the private citizen and farmer. The history of the industries of Spanish flax, of Italian silk, of French beet sugar shows what advantage accrues to a people through careful experiment, too expensive to be undertaken except by state authority.

In conclusion a few thoughts suggest themselves while I write. The machinery department here has impressed me with the fact that labor saving machinery will cause a revolution in many of our industries and methods. A type-setting machine is claimed to do the work of thirty men. A grain-weighing machine at an elevator, measures and records on an index 24,000 bushels of wheat per day and a shingle machine handled by one man, cuts 300,000 shingles in the same time. We cannot note these things and avoid the question, To what will the labor thus discharged from service repair? There is but one answer. We must develop our natural resources. We must go to our forests, our mines, our soil, our water powers. The state, through some department, must survey the field. She must show what can be done on land that has never done it before. She must find out where her minerals are, and what they are, and show to the capitalist and the miner where to look for the raw materials they want. All of our business interests are directly or indirectly concerned. No observing man can visit this great exposition and be not convinced that the state that stands back in these matters will fast lose ground, while her sister states gain in rank and importance.

N. P. P.

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street New York

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Patterson & Bowden, undertakers, Markham house block, Atlanta, Ga. fu no

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 14. | SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2:30.
The Distinguised Young Artist,
MINNIE MADDERN,
Supported by HENRY MILLER and the Original New York Company, in her new Great Success,
"CAPRICE CAPRICE."
The most pronounced success of the season, by Howard P. Taylor, the author of "May Blossom" and of many fine plays.
Usual price; reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's.
mar 10,11,12,13,14

Tuesday and Wednesday, MARCH 17 and 18th. | WEDNESDAY MATINEE at 2:30.
Special Engagement.
MR. EBEN PLYMPTON,
Supported by MISS ROSE KEENE and the Original Union Square Theatre, N. Y., Company.
In J. K. Tillotson's Great American Drama,
LYNWOOD!
Usual prices. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's.
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The Japanese Festival Co.
DAY AND NIGHT!
PRODUCING WONDERFUL CURIOS!
GREAT SCENIC APPELATION!
Season Tickets Only 25 Cents.
Chamber of Commerce,
PRYOR AND HUNTER STS.

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DIAMONDS,
JUST RECEIVED
NEW JEWELRY
A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and inspect our stock.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
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31 WHITEHALL STREET

REMOVAL.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
A. P. Stewart & Co.
I SHALL VACATE THE PREMISES No. 9 WHITEHALL street, on 1st of March, and in the meantime offer great bargains in the line of
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves,
Ranges, Furnaces,
Lard Cans,
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Oil Cans, Tubs, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Toilet Sets, Buckets, Wooden and Metal, Ice Cream Freezers, Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets Ovens, Kitchen Tin and Brass Ware, Coffee Pots, etc. Also, an extensive assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
Chandeliers, Bibcocks, Globe Valves, Piping of all kinds, Bath Tubs, Water-closet Fixtures. Galvanized Iron Ware, together with everything in the of House Furnishing Goods.
Don't forget the sign of the
"BIG DOG," 9 Whitehall St.
5thp R. H. KNAPP, Assignee.

MY STOCK
—OF—
SPRING CLOTHING
—IS—
NOW ARRIVING.
IN IT WILL BE FOUND
CHOICE FABRICS
Of Latest Styles
—AND AT—
LOW PRIC
A. B. A
NO. 1

W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND AND STOCK BROKER,

24 Pryor Street.

WANTED.—Central R. R. stock and Debentures. Georgia 6s due in 1889. Atlanta 6s, 7s and 8s. Macon City Bonds. Columbus city Bonds. Savannah city Bonds.

FOR SALE—Georgia R. R. Stock. A. & W. Pt. R R. Stock and Debentures. Gate City National Bank Stock. Atlanta Street R. R. Stock.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO. BANKERS.

SOLICIT THE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, MERchants and individuals, and offer as liberal treatment as is consistent with sound banking. Discount approved paper, allow interest on deposits, the rate of interest regulated by time it remains in bank. fin col

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

With Interest on Deposits.

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economize and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5. L. J. HILL, President Gate City National Bank.

E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

JAMES' BANK.

Established 1860.

DOES AN EXCHANGEAND BANKING BUSIness of all kinds, the same as other banks. Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully received. Allows interest on time deposits. City collections made free. Open 8 to 4.

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HOLMES' SURE CURE MOUTH WASH and DENTIFRICE

Cures Bleeding Gums, Ulcers, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading dentists. Prepared by Drs. J. P. & W. R. Holmes, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For Sale by all druggists and dentists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 13, 1885.

Money continues in good supply at unchanged rates.

New York exchange buying at [illegible] mium; selling at ¼ premium. [illegible] par to ⅛ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
Ga. 6s	105	[illegible]	R. R. Bonds con.		
Ga. 7, 1886	103	[illegible]	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	105	107½
Ga. 7s, gold	1[illegible]	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	105	108
Ga. 7s, 1896	[illegible]	105	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	110	112
S. C., Bro[illegible]	[illegible]11	113	C. C. & A. 1st	106	108
Sava[illegible]	122	125	A. & C. 1st	109	112
[illegible]wn	104	107	A. & C. inc.	70	75
[illegible]nnah 5s	88	90	M. & A. ind.	98	100
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	118	120	W. of Ala. 1st	108	110
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	107	110	do. 2d	110	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	111	114	Ga. Pac. ind.	96	98
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	109	112	E. T. V. & G. 1st consol. 5s	47	49
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	103	105	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	103	Georgia	150	153
Atl'ta 5s	95	96	At. & Char.	65	70
Augusta 7s	105	107	Southwest'n	115	117
Macon 6s	103	106	S. Carolina	5	10
Columbus 5s	85	87	Central	75	77
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central deb.	91	93
Atl'ta Nat'l	200	—	Aug. & Sav.	116	118
M'ch'ts B'k	103	110	A. & W. Pt.	95	97
B'k State Ga	120	150	do. deb	95	97
Gate City Nat.	100	105	C. C. & A.	15	18
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	104	106			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 13.—This was the dullest day on exchange in many weeks and there were no rumors of any importance. Fluctuations were moderate and in the last half hour the market was as listless as could be expected in midsummer. Late in the afternoon New York Central sold down ¾ per cent; New Jersey Central sold down ⅞ per cent; Omaha common 1⅜; but preferred was ⅜ per cent higher. The rest of the active list showed declines of ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. Although just at the close an effort was made to rally prices, which resulted in making final quotations show higher than the lowest of the day. The market closed excited and feverish. Sales 153,000 shares.

Exchange 483¼. Money 1½@1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $115,376,000; currency $24,716,000. Governments firm; 4s 122⅛; 3s 101⅛. State bonds steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	87	Mobile & Ohio	8
do. Class B 5s	102	N. & C.	40½
Ga. 6s	†100½	N. O. Pac firsts	60½
Ga. 7s mortgage	†103⅛	N. Y. Central	89¼
North Carolinas	†30	Norfolk & W'n pre.	23¼
do. new	†18½	Northern Pac.	18¼
do. funding	10	do. preferred	43
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	61⅛
Tennessee 6s	†17½	Reading	17½
Virginia 6s	†38	Rich. & Allegheny	2
Virginia consols	42	Richmond & Dan.	51
Chesap'ke & Ohio	6	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	24
Chicago & N. W.	94½	Rock Island	114½
do. preferred	129	St. Paul	73
Den & Rio Grande	7⅝	do. preferred	105⅜
Erie	13⅛	Texas Pacific	12⅝
East Tenn. R. R.	4⅛	Union Pacific	47⅝
Lake Shore	64	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	4
L. & N.	31	do. preferred	11⅛
Memphis & Char.	40	Western Union	59⅝
†315 ‡Ex-dividend		*Offered ‡Asked	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 13, 1884.

New York—There was a reaction in the cotton market to-day that run prices up some 8@10 points by the close. The opening was firm for futures. The highest quotations were reached early in the afternoon, from which a moderate decline toward the close was noted. Spots, middling 11 7-16.

Net receipts for the week ending to-day 42,516 bales, against 54,862 bales last week and against 47,628 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 68,648 bales; same time last 93,883 bales; stock 736,163 bales; same time last year 846,572 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
March	11.16@	March	11.20@11.21
April	11.13@	April	11.18@11.19
May	11.27@	May	11.30@11.31
June	11.37@	June	11.42@11.43
July	11.43@11.45	July	11.50@11.51
August	10.50@	August	11.57@11.58
September	11.12@11.20	September	11.17@11.18
October	10.66@	October	10.68@10.70

Closed steady; sales 120,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed barely steady. Spots—Uplands 5 15-16d; Orleans 6d; sales 6,000 bales, of which 3,800 bales were American; receipts 3,200; American 3,200.

Local — Cotton steady at quotations: Strict good middling 10⅝c; good middling 10 9-16c; middling 10⅜c; strict low middling 10 7-16c; low middling 10⅜c; tinges 9 13-16c; stains 9 5-16@10 3-16c

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	12
Air-Line Railroad	4
Georgia Railroad	13
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	—
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	8
Georgia Pacific Railroad	14
Total	51
Receipts previously	167,636
Total	167,687
[illegible] September 1	997
[illegible] total	168 684

SHIPMENTS.

[illegible]	700
[illegible]	144,547
[illegible]	2,889
[illegible] September 1	5,843
[illegible]	153,9[illegible]
[illegible]	14,755

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to-day	51
Same day last year	118
Showing a decrease of	67
Receipts since September 1	167,687
Same time last year	142,501
Showing an increase of	25,186

NEW YORK, March 13—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	42,516
Same time last year	47,628
Showing a decrease	5,112
Total receipts	4,464,249
Same time last year	4,264,490
Showing an increase	37,759
Exports for the week	68,648
Same time last year	93,883
Showing a decrease	25,235
Total exports to date	3,219,019
Same time last year	3,038,649
Showinn an increase	180,360
Stock at all United States ports	736,163
Same time last year	846,572
Showing a decrease	110,469
Stock at interior towns	95,172
Same time last year	96,905
Showing a decrease	1,733
Stock at Liverpool	990,000
Same time last year	1,046,000
Showing a decrease	56,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	163,000
Same time last year	214,000
Showing a decrease	51,000

NEW YORK, March 13—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1884.

Galveston	446,229
New Orleans	1,428,161
Mobile	224,351
Savannah	693,374
Charleston	502,050
Wilmington	99,718
Norfolk	529,636
Baltimore	52,984
New York	74,749
Boston	76,377
Newport News	54,016
Philadelphia	35,882
West Point	208,116
Brunswick	9,692
Port Royal	4,661
Pensacola	22,286
City Point	400
Indianola	10,367
Total	4,464,249

NEW YORK, March 13—The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries, on a good inquiry, advanced 9@15-100, but later lost, just before the third call, 2@3-100, when April sold at 11.18, May 11.31, June 11.42, August 11 59, September 11.19. Futures closed steady, March and April 8@9-100, May 10-100, June 11-100, July and August 12-100 higher than yesterday.

MANCHESTER, March 13—Cloth dull with a want of confidence. Yarn flat with very little doing.

The Guardian, in its commercial article says: Business is very dull. The fall in stocks has influenced the market, but buyers are cautious and are purchasing very little. Prices are unchanged, but show occasional signs of weakness. Pro[illegible]ducers complain of low rates.

LIVERP[illegible] By Telegraph.

[illegible]POOL, March 13—Noon—Cotton dull and in [illegible] buyers' favor; middling uplands 5 15-16; middling Orleans 6; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,200; all American; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 5 58-64, 5 57-64; April and May delivery 5 61-64; May and June delivery 6 2-64, 6 1-64; June and July delivery 6 5-64, 6 6-64; July and August delivery 6 9-64, 6 10-64; August and September delivery 6 12-64, 6 13-64; futures opened dull at the decline.

Weekly—Sales 35,000; American 24,000; speculation 2,000; export 4,400; actual export 5,500; import 72,000; American 57,000; stock 990,000; American 767,000; afloat 200,000; American 163,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 3,700 bales; uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 57-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 52 64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 61-64, sellers; May and June delivery 6 1-64, buyers; June and July delivery 6 5-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 9-64, value: August and September delivery 6 13-64, sellers; September and October delivery 6 17-64; futures dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 60-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 60-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 63-64, sellers; May and June delivery 6 4-64, value; June and July delivery 6 8-64, sellers; July and August delivery 6 11-64, buyers; August and September 6 14-64, buyers; September and October delivery 6 9-64, value; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, March 13—Cotton firm; sales 229 bales; middling uplands 11 3-16; middling Orleans 11 7-16; net receipts none; gross 447; consolidated net receipts to-day 7,165; exports to Great Britain 11,897; to France 1,100; to continent 1,080.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,987; gross 28,748; exports to Great Britain 15,149; to France 1,100; to continent 2,858; sales 1,045; stock 343,821.

GALVESTON, March 13—Cotton dull; middling 10 9-16; net receipts 460 bales; gross 463; sales 3; stock 26,427.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,696; gross 1,809; sales 1,203; exports coastwise 1,661.

NORFOLK, March 13—Cotton dull; middling 10⅞; net receipts 283 bales; gross 283; stock 15,661; sales —.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,987; gross 3,987; sales 1,649; exports to Great Britain 3,273; coastwise 4,111.

WILMINGTON, March 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10 13-16; net receipts 66 bales; gross 66; sales none; stock 1,044.

Weekly—Net receipts 326; gross 326; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,700; coastwise 221.

SAVANNAH, March 13—Cotton dull; middling 10¾; net receipts 156 bales; gross 161; sales 250; stock 22,566.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,992; gross 2,000; sales 375; exports to Great Britain 2,409; to continent 1,575; coastwise 3,399.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts 3,900 bales; gross 3,905; sales 2,000; stock 250,375.

Weekly—Net receipts 22,184; gross 23,318; sales 12,800; exports to Great Britain 11,908; to continent 7,958; to France 6,801; coastwise 13,044.

MOBILE, March 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10 5-16; net receipts 33 bales; gross 34; sales 300; stock 25,776.

Weekly—Net receipts 715; gross 716; sales 1,300; exports to Great Britain 2,423; coastwise 1,671.

MEMPHIS, March 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 593 bales; shipments 2,680; sales 500; stock 64,235.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,684; shipments 15,437; sales 4,550; sales to spinners 274.

AUGUSTA, March 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 165 bales; shipments —; sales 1,278; stock 13,959.

Weekly—Net recepts 602; shipments 1,327; sales 1,237; to spinners none.

CHARLESTON, March 13—Cotton dull; middling 10⅝; net receipts 116 bales; gross 116; sales none; stock 16,489.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,822; gross 1,822; sales 1,000; exports to Great Britain 4,392; coastwise 1,435.

MONTGOMERY, March 13—Cotton steady with demand light; middling 10¼; net receipts of the week 236 bales; shipments 532; stock of 1885, 4,027; 1884, 4,618; sales 532.

MACON, March 13—Cotton steady; middling 10⅛; net receipts of the week 30 bales; sales 164; stock of 1885, 1,559; 1884, 2,073; shipments 42.

COLUMBUS, March 13—Cotton dull; middling 10⅜; net receipts of the week 256 bales; shipments 155; sales 100; to spinners—; stock 4,476.

NASHVILLE, March 13—Cotton dull; middling 10⅜; net receipts of the week 801 bales; shipments 477; sales 443; to spinners —; stock of 1885, 3,503; 1884, 5,406.

SELMA, March 13—Cotton dull; middling 10½; net receipts of the week 156 bales; shipments 514; stock 1885, 3,4.3.

ROME, March 13—Cotton dull; middling 10⅜; low middling 10⅛; good ordinary 10.; net receipts of the week 88 bales; shipments —; stock 1,948.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 13—The leading articles on 'change to-day were unsettled and generally lower, the prime causes in grain being varying quotations for British consols, and a slight flurry caused by closing trades for a local commission house. Provisions were lightly traded in, and fell off for want of support. Receipts keep up to a fair figure. On the afternoon board there was a deluge of selling orders in wheat, caused by the pacific tenor of late London dispatches, and the market closed 2c under the top prices of the day. The other markets were steadier. Wheat ruled active, irregular, unsettled and more or less nervous from a variety of causes. The chief interest, in a speculative way, still centers in seller May. The bulk of early trading was at a point ⅛c higher than at yesterday's closing, but selling was free, and the market quickly dropped back ⅛c; then consols came in a little lower, and an advance of ⅝c was made. By 11 o'clock a feeling of considerable weakness had set in on an unreliable report of a sharp advance in consols, which brought out free selling. The drop this time was ⅜@½c. The close of the morning session was heavy and unsettled. No. 2 spring was held at 78⅝c early, but sold at 77⅝c.

Corn was a shade higher at the opening, and fe[illegible] relatively stronger than whe[illegible] [illegible]gh the de[illegible] attracted only small atte[illegible] [illegible]ling w[illegible] fairly stronger until the last break in wheat, when it fell off.

Oats continue very dull and quiet with fluctuations of ⅜c in seller May, which is the only future attracting any attention.

Provisions ruled heavy, the bulk of the morning session at times bring entirely deserted. More activity and also more weakness was observed toward the close than at any other time. An advance of 5c was made in pork, but later it was more than lost. All hog product, in a speculative way, closed steady at about the lowest points touched.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 13, 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
March	76⅞	76⅞	75¼	75¼
PORK.				
March	12 55	12 55	12 55	12 55
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	6 30	6 30	6 30	6 30

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 13—Owing to the break in freight blockade the market is abundantly supplied with hay, grain, flour and meat, and merchants are now selling at prices established before the advance in rate of freights. Goods to arrive quoted higher on account of the advanced rate in freights. We quote the market at the following prices: Flour — Patent $5.75@$6.25; extra fancy $5.25; fancy $5.00; extra family $4.50@$4.75; choice family $4.25@$4.50; family $4.00@$4.25. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.01. Bran—$1.00. Corn Meal — 64@66c. Grits—$3.75@$4.00. St. Charles white corn sacked 65c; No. 2 do. 62c; No. 2 mixed 59c. Oats—Rust proof 58c; white 47@48c; mixed 44c. Hay—Choice timothy $1.00; No. 2 95c; mixed 90c.

CHICAGO, March 13—Flour steady. Wheat was again unsettled and nervous with fluctuations rapid and frequent speculation was based largely upon the course of foreign securities which was supposed to be the index of the foreign political situation. The market opened ⅛@⅜c higher, but fell ⅛@⅜c and rallied ⅝c, but closed ⅛c under yesterday. Corn firm and higher but receded with wheat and closed same as yesterday; cash 38⅛@41¼; March 38¾@39. Oats ruled dull and a shade easier; cash 28⅛@30⅛.

BALTIMORE, March 13—Flour fairly active and firm; Howard street and western superfine $2.62@$3.00; extra $3.10@$3.65; family $3.80@4.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.65; Rio brands $4.56@$4.92. Wheat, southern steady and quiet; western higher and fairly active; southern red 85@89; amber 92@95; No. 1 Marvland 91⅛@92; No. 2 western winter red spot 87¼@87⅜. Corn, southern firm western steady and active; southern white 51@53; yellow 50@51.

NEW YORK, March 13—Flour, southern firmer; common to fair extra $3.20@$4.25; good to choice $4.25@$5.50. Wheat, spot heavy, closing 1@2c lower; ungraded red 75@95; No. 2 red [illegible] March nominal; 89½. Corn, spot ¼@1½c lo[illegible]wer, closing heavy; ungraded 50@51¼; N[illegible] spot 51¾@51⅞; March 51⅛@51¼. Oats [illegible] ⅝@¼c lower and dull; No. 2 38@38¼. Hops dull, heavy and weak; common to choice 10@17.

ST. LOUIS, March 13—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and advanced slightly then declined a fraction below yesterday; No. 2 red fall 83¾@84 cash. Corn a shade better but slow; No. 2 mixed 39@39¼ cash. Oats firm at 39 cash.

CINCINNATI, March 13—Flour in good demand; family $3.50@$3.90; fancy $4.00@$4.50. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter 85@87. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed 45⅛@46. Oats steadier; No. 2 mixed 34@35.

LOUISVILLE, March 13—Grain firm and higher. Wheat, No. 2 red winter 88. Corn, No. 2 white 48. Oats, No. 2 mixed 39¼.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 13—The following quotations were taken from the bulletin boards at the chamber of commerce: Coffee—Choice Rio 12c; prime 11½c; fair 11c; ordinary 9¾@10½c. Sugar—Standard granulated 7c; standard A 6¾c: off A 6¼@6½c; yellow extra C 5¾@6c; yellow C 5⅛@5¼c; New Orleans plantation granulated 7c; choice white clarified 6¾c; choice yellow clarified 6½c; prime clarified 6¼c; choice seconds 5¾c; choice kettle 5½c. Syrups—N. O. choice kettle 55c; prime kettle 5c; choice centrifugal 45c; prime do. 40c; fair do. 28@35c. Teas—Black 40@60c; green 40@60. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5½c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 kits, L.W., 25@50c; do. ¼ bbls, 80 lbs, $2.75@$3.00; do. ½ bbls, 100 lbs, $3.50. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ₩ gross $1.20; ₩ 200 $1.74; ₩ 300 $3.75; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice 5@7c.

NEW YORK, March 13—Coffee, spot fair Rio dull at 8⅝; No. 7 Rio spot 7.00. Sugar dull weak and nominal; fair to good refining 4¾@4⅞; refined quiet and rather weak: C 4¾@4⅞; extra C 5@5¼; white extra C 5 5-16; yellow 4¾; off A 5 7-16; mould A 6; standard A 5 9 16; confectioners A 5⅝; cut loaf and crushed 6⅛@6⅜; powdered 6 3 16@6¼; granulated 6 1-16; Cubes 6 7-16@6¼. Molasses steady; New Orleans 40@52. Rice steady; domestic 4¾@6½; rangoon 4¾@4⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7⅝@10⅛. Sugar steady; common to good common 4⅛@4⅜; fair to fully fair 4⅝@4¾; yellow clarified 5⅝@5 13 16; choice white 5⅞. Molasses steady; stock light; good common to good fair 17@22; prime 26@33. Rice steady: Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅜@6.

CINCINNATI, March 13—Sugar steady; hards refined 6⅛@6¾; New Orleans 4½@5½.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 13—Pork fairly active and easier, closed 5@10 c lower; cash and April $12.60@$12.65. Lard steady and a shade lower; cash 6.90@6.92½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 4.90@5.00; short rib 6.30@6.35; short clear 6.80@6.85.

LOUISVILLE, March 13—Provisions steady. Mess pork $13.00. Bulk meats, shoulders 4¾; clear rib 6⅜; clear sides 6⅝. Bacon, shoulders 5⅜; clear ribs 7; clear sides 7⅜; hams, sugar-cured 10¼@11. Lard, prime leaf 8½.

ST. LOUIS, March 13—Provisions quiet. Pork, jobbing at $12.75. Bulk meats, long clear 6.30; short ribs 6.40; short clear 6.65. Bacon quiet; long clear 6.04; short ribs 6.95@7; short clear 7.12½@7.15. Lard, 6.85@6.70.

NEW YORK, March 13—Pork dull and nominal; mess spot $13.50@$13.75. Middles dull; long clear 6¾. Lard opened a shade higher and closed dull and weak; western steam spot 7.20@7.25; March 7.21.

ATLANTA, March 13—The following prices were taken from the bulletin boards at the chamber of commerce: Clear rib sides 7¼c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 12@12½c. Leaf Lard—Tierces, 9@9¼c; refined 8c.

CINCINNATI, March 13—Pork dull and lower at $12.75. Lard easier at 6.95. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6⅜. Bacon easier; shoulders 5¾; short ribs 7¼; short clear 7⅝.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 13—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, March 13—Whisky dull at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, March 13—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, March 13—Whisky firm at $1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 13—Apples — $4.00@$4.50. Lemons—$3.00@$3.50 ₩ box. Oranges—$2.50@$3.00 ₩ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.25@$2.50. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—₩ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ₩ gal; $14.00 ₩ bbl. California Pears—$5.00 ₩ box. Citron—35@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10 Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Scarce and in good demand: rough dried peaches 4½@5cc; pealed peaches 6@10c; rough dried apples 3@4c; good demand; evavorated 7@10c, owing to quality. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6c; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra. Cider—Apple, barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00; crab, barrels $5.00; ½ barrels $4.50 In good demand.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 13—Turpentine steady at 28; rosin steady; strained 92½; good strained 97½; tar steady at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, March 13—Turpentine firm at 28 bid; sales 700; rosin firm; strained and good strained, $1.05@$1.15; no sales.

CHARLESTON, March 13—Turpentine quiet at 28½; rosin steady; strained 95; good strained $1.00.

NEW YORK, March 13—Rosin steady at $1.20@$1.23 turpentine at 30¾@31.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 13—Eggs—15@16c. Butter—Strictly choice Jersey 30c; strictly choice Tennessee 22½c; other grades 12½@18c. Poultry—Young chickens 18@22c; hens 27@28c; cocks 20c; ducks 23@25c; live turkeys 12½c ₩ lb. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 12½@13c; turkeys 17@18c. Irish Potatoes—$2.50@$2.75 ₩ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—80@90c. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 13@15c. Onions—Choice eastern seed $5.00@$5.50. Cabbage—3@5c. Cheese—Skims 11.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 13—Market steady. Horse [illegible] mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½ [illegible] and hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@ [illegible]ls $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Axes [illegible] Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Well- [illegible] cotton rope 15. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2¼ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.70. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 13—Leather—Market steady with a good trade reported; G. L. 24@26; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@33c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, March 13—Bagging — 1¾ lbs 10@10½c; 1¾ lbs 10¼@10½c. Iron ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ₩ bundle

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 13—Mules strong and firm with demand active. Plug horses in good request; harness horses dull with no demand and few offering. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, $90@$125. Mules, car lots, $120@$150, owing to grade.

CINCINNATI, March 13—Hogs steady; common and light $3.85@$5.00; packing and butchers $4.60@$5.10.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned for erecting the

COTTON EXCHANGE.

—AND—

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

In Mobile, Ala., until noon, March 25, 1885. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Chamber of Commerce, Mobile, Ala., and also at the office of Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. E. HUGER, Chairman.

HOTEL OCEANIC!

BARNEGAT CITY, Ocean Co, N. J.

Opens June 9th. On the Island of Long Beach, five miles at sea. Temperature seldom above 75°. Immediate relief from Hay Fever and Asthma. Best fishing and bathing on the Jersey coast. Accommodation for 200 guests, first class in every respect For terms and circulars, address

M. H. BUZBY, Proprietor, Masonville, N. J.

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SCHEDULE

Showing the arrival and departure of all passenger trains to and from Atlanta, in effect March 1st, 1885, subject to change, city time.

LEAVE.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE.
	RICHMOND & DAN. AIRLINE	
7 40 a m	Day Express, through	10 30 p m
5 00 p m	Night Express, through	12 00 m
4 50 p m	Gainesville Acccommodation	8 20 a m
	WESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.	
2 40 p m	"The Limited" Through	8 07 p m
8 00 a m	Day Express, Through	1 25 p m
11 40 p m	Night Express, Through	3 40 a m
8 55 p m	Rome Accommodation	11 15 a m
4 40 p m	Marietta Accommodation	8 40 a m
5 00 p m	Kennesaw Express, Through	1 25 p m
	E. TEN., VA. & GA. R. R. —NORTH—	
11 10 p m	Day Express, Through	10 55 p m
12 55 p m	Night Express, Through	12 15 p m
	—SOUTH—	
3 25 p m	Day Express, Through	3 05 p m
4 45 a m	Night Express, Through	4 35 a m
	CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
8 55 a m	Day Passenger, Through	11 20 p m
8 10 p m	Night Passenger, Through.	7 30 a m
1 50 p m	Day Express, Through	12 25 p m
5 00 p m	Barnesville Accommodation	8 10 a m
	GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
3 50 p m	Fast Line, Through	1 00 p m
8 00 a m	Day Passenger, Through	5 45 p m
8 20 p m	Night Passenger, Through	7 40 a m
5 50 p m	Covington Accommodation	8 00 a m
1 25 p m	Clarkston Accommodation	3 55 p m
9 35 a m	Decatur Accommodation	10 50 a m
	ATLANTA & WEST P'T R. R.	
2 00 p m	New Orleans Ex'p. Through	3 40 p m
11 40 p m	Night Passenger, Through	3 45 a m
	GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.	
1 27 p m	Fast Express, Through	2 40 p m
11 10 p m	Night Express, Through	7 10 a m
9 00 a m	Day Express	6 30 p m

For tickets and further information apply to HARRY LYMAN, Railroad Ticket Broker, 38 Wall street. Telephone No. 521. Cut rates to all points north, south, east and west.

The Georgia Pacific Railway

LOCAL TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT JAN. 4, 1885,

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

	No. 50. NOrle'ns & Shrev. †Expr's.	No. 54. New Orleans Mail.	No. 52. †Night Exp.
Lv. Atlanta	1 27 pm	9 00 am	11 00pm
*Simpson St.	1 33 pm	9 10 am	11 10pm
*Howell		9 16 am	11 17pm
		9 25 am	11 30pm
*Peyton		9 28 am	11 34pm
Chattahoochee		9 40 am	11 49pm
*Concord		9 46 am	11 56pm
Mableton			
Austell	2 11 pm	9 57 am	12 10am
Salt Springs		10 03 am	12 20am
Douglasville		10 18 am	12 40am
Winston		10 32 am	12 57am
Villa Rica		10 48 am	1 17am
Temple		11 07 am	1 41am
Bremen		11 30 am	2 10am
Tallapoosa			
Muscadine			
Edwardsville		12 25 pm	3 06am
Heflin		12 45 pm	3 33am
Davisville		1 03 pm	3 56am
		1 17 pm	4 15am
Choccolocco		1 25 pm	4 26am
DeArmanville		1 34 pm	4 38am
Oxford			
		1 46 pm	4 55am
*Oxanna		2 05 pm	4 59am
Anniston	5 00 pm	2 15 pm	5 05am
*Bynums		2 36 pm	5 35am
Eastaboga		2 46 pm	5 48am
Lincoln		3 01 pm	6 10am
Riverside		3 15 pm	6 27am
Seddon		3 30 pm	6 34am
*Eden		3 34 pm	6 51am
*Cook'sSprings		3 50 pm	7 13am
*Bromton		4 05 pm	7 35am
Leeds		4 15 pm	7 50am
*Irondale		4 45 pm	8 30am
Birmingham	7 05 pm	5 00 pm	8 50am
Ar. Meridian	1 05 am		
" New Orleans	7 00 am		
Ar. Jackson	6 10 am		
" Vicksburg	8 40 am		
ShreveportLv.	7 10 pm		

	N'o 51. Atlanta Fast †Exp's	No. 55. †Fast Express.	No. 53. Night †Exp's.
Ar. Atlanta	2 30pm	6 30 pm	7 10 am
Simpson St.	2 24pm	6 20 pm	7 00 am
*Howell		6 14 pm	6 51 am
*Peyton		6 04 pm	6 36 am
Chattahoochee		6 01 pm	6 32 am
*Concord		5 50 pm	6 15 am
Mableton		5 54 pm	6 04 am
Austell	2 11pm	5 34 pm	5 51 am
Salt Springs		5 27 pm	5 40 am
Douglasville		5 12 pm	5 15 am
Winston		4 58 pm	4 55 am
Villa Rica		4 43 pm	4 30 am
Temple		4 23 pm	4 00 am
Bremen		4 00 pm	3 25 am
Tallapoosa		3 36 pm	2 43 am
Muscadine		3 12 pm	2 07 am
Edwardsville		2 54 pm	1 37 am
Heflin		2 37 pm	1 10 am
Davisville		2 22 pm	12 48 am
Choccolocco		2 14 pm	12 35 am
DeArmanville		2 06 pm	12 20 am
Oxford		1 54 pm	11 58 pm
*Oxanna		1 50 pm	11 53 pm
Anniston	11 05am	1 25 pm	11 48 pm
*Bynums		12 55 pm	11 15 pm
Eastaboga		12 45 pm	11 00 pm
Lincoln		12 30 pm	10 35 pm
Riverside		12.17 pm	10 15 pm
Seddon		12.12 pm	10[illegible] m
Eden		11 59 am	[illegible]
*Cook'sSprings		11 42 am	[illegible]
*Bromton		11 25 am	8 55 pm
Leeds		11 15 am	8 33 pm
*Irondale		10 45 am	7 40 pm
Birmingham	9 00am	10 30 am	7 15 pm
Lv. Meridian	2 45am		
" New Orleans	9 00pm		
Lv. Jackson	9 35am		
" Vicksburg	7 20pm		
" Shreveport	7 30am		

*Flag Stations. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday

Mann's Boudoir Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans, without change, on Nos. 50 and 51.

Elegant Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Birmingham, on Nos. 52 and 53.

Westward, connects at Oxanna with E. T., V. and Ga. and at Birmingham with Cin. and T. P. and L. and N.

Eastward, connects at Atlanta with R. and D. Cen. R. R. of Ga., E. T., V. and Ga., W. and A. and A. and W. Pt. Railroads.

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

Richmond and Danville RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route —WITH— DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS AND THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND NORTH 72 MILES SHORTER —AND— 8 HOURS QUICKER Than any other route To Washington and the East.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Time One Hour Faster Than Atlanta City Time.

Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th, 1884.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	5 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 a m	6 00 p m
" Lula	11 04 a m	8 41 p m
" Greenville	2 50 p m	12 35 a m
" Charlotte	6 30 p m	5 30 a m
" Salisbury	7 53 p m	7 17 a m
" Greensboro	9 28 p m	9 20 a m
Arrive Danville	11 10 p m	11 20 a m
Leave Danville	11 30 p m	11 45 a m
" Lynchburg	1 55 a m	3 00 p m
" Charlottsville	3 60 a m	5 25 p m
Arrive Washington	8 00 a m	10 25 p m
Leave Washington	8 20 a m	11 15 p m
Arrive Baltimore	9 20 a m	12 30 a m
" Philadelphia	12 45 p m	3 40 a m
" New York	3 40 p m	6 40 a m
" Boston	6 25 am	3 30 p m
Leave Danville	12 40 a m	11 25 a m
" Burkville	5 20 a m	3 00 p m
Arrive Richmond	7 00 a m	4 58 p m

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION—DAILY.

LeaveAtlanta city time 4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville 6 40 p m

RETURNING.

Leave Gainesville city time 6 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta 8 20 a m

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT

ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

The Only Line Running Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington.

Births secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Palace cas New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Car Atlanta to New York.

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga. | M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.
C. W. CHEARS, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga. | C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE —VIA—

Atlanta & West Point R.R.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8th 1885.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE Between Georgia, South Carolina and the North to NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS and all points in the Southwest. Three daily PULLMAN SLEEPERS Between Washington, Atlanta and Mobile and New Orleans.

[illegible]ING EFFECT SUNDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1885.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. Atlanta	1 30 pm	1 40 pm
Ar Fairburn	2 15 pm	2 28 am
" Palmetto	2 28 pm	2 43 am
" Newnan	2 57 pm	1 14 am
" Grantville	3 26 pm	1 45 am
" Hogansville	3 39 pm	2 04 am
" LaGrange	4 07 pm	2 33 am
" West Point	4 40 pm	3 09 am
" Opelika	5 28 pm	3 58 am
" Columbus	7 22 pm	5 46 am
" Montgom'y	7 45 pm	6 30 am
" Pensacola	5 03 am	6 25 pm
" Mobile	2 40 am	2 00 pm
Ar. N. Orleans	7 45 am	7 30 pm

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv. N. Orleans	8 20 pm	8 00 am
" Mobile	1 15 am	1 35 pm
" Montgom'y	9 00 am	9 00 pm
" Columbus	8 45 am	9 05 pm
" Opelika	11 30 am	11 35 pm
" West Point	12 22 pm	12 29 am
" LaGrange	12 52 pm	1 03 am
" Hogansville	1 19 pm	1 33 am
" Grantville	1 32 pm	1 48 am
" Newnan	2 00 pm	2 13 am
" Palmetto	2 30 pm	2 48 am
" Fairburn	2 43 pm	3 02 am
Ar. Atlanta	3 30 pm	3 45 am

Pullman sleepers between Atlanta and New Orleans on all trains.

Western railroad sleepers on trains 52 and 53 between Atlanta and Montgomery.

Train 52 connects at Montgomery with trains for Selma and Eufaula.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager, } Montgomery,
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, G. P. A., } Ala.
A. J. ORME, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, January 18th, 1885.

NORTHBOUND.

NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 8 00 a m
Arrive Dalton 11 50 n'n
" Chattanooga 1 15 p m
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 2 40 p m
Arrive Dalton 6 38 p m
" Chattanooga 8 02 p m

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta 3 55 p m
Arrive Rome 7 05 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays
Leaves Atlanta 4:40 p m
Arrives Marietta 5:30 p m
Stops at all way stations, and by signals.

NO. 11, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 11 40 p m
Arrives Chattanooga 5 15 a m

NO. 19. KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 5 00 p m
Arrives Dalton 8 57 p m
Arrives Chattanooga 10 15 p m
Stop at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

No. 1 has Pullman Palace cars Atlanta to Nashville and Pullman cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati, and Pullman Drawing Room Sleeper Atlanta to New York without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to St. Louis without change.

No. 19 has Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to Washington, and through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change. via McKenzie

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga 8 00 a m
Leave Dalton 9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta 1 25 p m
Stops at all important way stations

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga 2 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta 8 07 p m

NO 12, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga 10 25 p m
ArriveAtlanta 3 40 a m
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Rome 8 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta 11 15 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Marietta 7 38 a m
Arrive Atlanta 8 40 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Washington to New Orleans.

No. 12 has Pullman car St. Louis to Jacksonville without change, and New York to Atlanta without change.

JOS. M. BROWN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER, Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
R. A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., March 1, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAR. 1, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

C. R. R.—Main Line Savannah and Atlanta Divisions.	No. 15† Acc.	No. 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
Savannah Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	10 00 am
Oliver Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 50 am
Millen Ar		11 34 pm	1 08 pm
Millen Lv		11 46 pm	1 35 pm
Toomsboro Lv		1 47 am	3 48 pm
Gordon Ar	No. 1*	2 59 am	4 57 pm
Macon Ar	Pass'ger.	3 45 am	5 55 pm
Macon Lv	8 20 am	3 57 am	7 30 pm
Barnesville Ar	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
Barnesville Lv	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 09 pm
Griffin Ar	10 40 am	6 05 am	9 45 pm
Atlanta Ar	12 25 am	7 30 am	11 25 pm

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21† Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
Milen Lv	3 55 am	2 30 am	1 30 pm
Augusta Ar	7 30 am	5 50 am	3 45 pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
Gordon Lv			9 00 am
Milledgeville Ar			10 19 am
Eatonton Ar			12 20 pm

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33.† Pas'enger
Barnesville Lv		5 00 pm	10 15 am
Thomaston Ar		6 05 pm	12 20 am

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No. 2† Ps'enger
Griffin Lv			12 30 pm
Newnan Ar			3 15 pm
Carrollton Ar			5 10 pm

S. W. & M. & E. RY —MAIN LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1.* Pas'enger
Macon Lv			7 50 am
Fort Valley Ar			8 55 am
Smithville Ar			11 11 am
Smithville Lv			12 20 pm
Cuthbert Ar			2 04 pm
Eufaula Ar			3 16 pm
Eufaula Lv		4 35 am	3 21 pm
Union Springs Ar		6 57 am	5 01 pm
Union Springs Lv		6 57 am	5 01 pm
Montgomery Ar		9 22 am	6 50 p

S W R.R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 37* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 3* Pas enger
Macon Lv			6 20 pm
Fort Valley Lv			7 38 pm
Fort Valley Ar			7 38 pm
Smithville Ar			9 35pm
Smithville Lv	11 21 am	3 12 pm	9 35pm
Albany Ar	12 20 pm	4 15 pm	10 30 pm

S. W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Fort Valley Lv		7 50 pm	9 50 am
Perry Ar		8 35pm	10 40 am

S.W.R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 29† Pas'enger
Albany Lv			4 25 pm
Blakely Ar			7 55 pm

S. W. R.R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH			No. 31† Pass'ger.
Cutbert Lv			2 25 pm
Fort Gaines Ar			3 48 pm

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.			No. 33† Pass'ger.
Eufaula Lv			5 15 pm
Clayton Ar			6 37 pm

S.W.RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5.* Pass'ger
Macon Lv		7 35 pm	8 23 am
Fort Valley Ar		10 17 pm	9 44 am
Columbus Ar		4 10 am	1 05 pm

READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 15† Acc.
Savannah Ar	8 30 pm	6 30 am	8 05 am
Oliver Lv	1 52 pm	4 59 am	6 30 am
Millen Lv	12 40 pm	3 56 am	
Millen Ar	12 15 pm	3 46 am	
Toomsboro Ar	10 12 am	1 49 am	
Gordon Ar	8 51 am	12 40 am	No. 2*
Macon Lv	8 05 am	12 00 ngt	Pass'ger.
Macon Ar	7 35 am	11 45 pm	5 50 pm
Barnesville Lv	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Barnesville Ar	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Griffin Ar	5 24 am	9 43 pm	3 35 pm
Atlanta Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	1 50 pm

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22† Acc.
Milen Ar	12 00 m	12 30 am	10 14 pm
Augusta Lv	9 45 am	9 00 pm	6 20 pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger.		
Gordon Ar	4 40pm		
Milledgeville Ar	3 00 pm		
Eatonton Lv	1 45 pm		

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†
Barnesville Ar	9 20 am	4 00 pm
Thomaston Lv	8 15 am	3 00 pm

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD.	No. 1† Pas'enger
Griffin Ar	9 40 am
Newnan Lv	6 58 am
Carrollton Lv	5 30 am

S. W. & M. & E. RY. MAIN LINE	No. 2.* Pas'enger	No. 10.* Acc.
Macon Ar	7 15 pm	
Fort Valley Lv	6 04 pm	
Smithville Lv	3 55 pm	
Smithville Ar	2 52 pm	
Cuthbert Ar	1 11 pm	
Eufaula Lv	12 01 am	
Eufaula Ar	11 56 am	7 33 pm
Union Springs Lv	10 11 am	5 05 pm
Union Springs Ar	10 11 am	4 50 pm
Montgomery Lv	8 20 am	2 20 pm

S.W.R.R—ALBANY LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger	No. 26* Pas'enger	No. 38* Pas'enge
Macon Ar	7 25 am		
Fort Valley Lv	6 08 am		
Fort Valley Ar	6 08 am		
Smithville Lv	4 06 am		
Smithville Ar	4 06 am	11 56 am	3 45pm
Albany Lv	3 10 am	10 45 am	2 50 pm

S. W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger
Fort Valley Ar	4 40 pm	5 55 am
Perry Lv	3 50 pm	6 10 am

S.W.R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.	No. 30† Pas'enger
Albany Ar	10 30 am
Blakely Lv	7 00 am

S. W. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH.	No. 32† Pass'ger.
Cuthbert Ar	12 36 pm
Fort Gaines Lv	11 13 am

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD	No. 34† Pass'ger.
Eufaula Ar	9 27 am
Clayton Lv	8 00 am

S. W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAINE LINE.	No. 6.* Pass'ger	No. 20* Acc.
Macon Ar	6 12 pm	5 55 am
Fort Valley Ar	4 53 pm	3 32 am
Columbus Lv	1 20 pm	9 35 pm

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as follows: Between Savannah and Augusta trains Nos 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos. 53 and 54.

Pullman Buffet Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville and through Sitting Car between Chattanooga and Jacksonville via Atlanta, Albany and Waycross. Through Palace Sleeping Car between Montgomery and Waycross.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; trains marked thus ‡ run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Berths on sale Union Depot 30 minutes prior to the leaving of all trains.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R. Macon.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r., Savannah.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent, Atlanta.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S O[illegible]
ATHENS, GA., October 12th, 1884.

On and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this road will run as follows:

Time given here is 90 meridian, Atlanta city time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 5[illegible]
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	5:00 p m	6:50 a m
Arrive at Lula	6:30 p m	8:54 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	10:30 p m	12:00 n'n
Arrive at Tallulah Falls		12:56 a m

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Tallulah Falls	6:30 a m	
Leave Atlanta	7:40 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	10:54 a m	8:41 p m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m	9:40 p m

Connections made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A

ELIAS HAIMAN ASSIG

THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTU WORKS IN TROUBLE.

One of the Largest Manufacturing Establis in Atlanta is Forced to the Wall by Times and the Tumble in Prices—Th Works Will Not be Closed—Etc.

Yesterday the Southern agricultural Elias Haiman, president, assigned to DeGive.

The announcement of the assignment ed general surprise, as the institution w sidered a flourishing and money-m affair.

From the statements made it appear the break is by no means a bad one, assets are fully $300,000 while the lia foot up only $197,000.

The history of the works and the in of the assignment may be stated as foll

HISTORY OF THE WORKS.

In 1876 Mr. Elias Haiman came to A from Columbus. He had about fifteen sand dollars and with that he started the Southern agricultural on Marietta street near Jones avenue bridge. He was a man of ordinary energy and business capaci began with his limited capital, emp but a few hands at first and occupying building. He made profits right along a few years had reached an income of or thirty thousand dollars a year. By 1 business had prospered so that he deter to enlarge it and extended his purchase five hundred and fifty feet along M street extending back one hundred an feet to the Western and Atlantic railroa had a side track put in and erected upo first-class buildings for the manufac every kind of farming implements of iron, steel and wood. The factor one of the largest in the south, having of five hundred and fifty feet. It wa with the most improved machinery, esp for the manufacture of plows. The wor ployed from two hundred to three h men, and was a perfect hive of industry investment was heavy, and the increase ness demanded a great increase of capit the time the extension took place bui machinery and everything in the count high, and by the latter part of 1881 M man began to find himself pushed and

FORCED TO BORROW MONEY.

In 1882 the corporation known as the ern agricultural works was organized, a Haiman transferred to that company th able property that he held and beca principal owner in the new company ing $115,000 of the total $150,0 which the company was stocked. The pany assumed the entire liabilities of Haiman, and received from him prope the value of about $200,000.

Mr. Haiman, the president of the co devoted himself to the business with th energy that had manifested itself in th trol of his own affairs, and for awhile th poration earned profits. The salaries officers were kept low, and the busines conducted on an economical basis, but t in iron and steel caught the company heavy stocks that had to be sold, and at loss. This resulted in a ne for the borrowing of add money to operate the As money became very scarce with the of 1884, the effort on the part of the of the corporation to sustain the ente grew more and more severe. At the time the prices of the products of the mil tinued to depreciate, and many similar over the country were compelled to su operations. Some failed and others stopped work and waited for a better m It was impossible for the Southern agricu works to suspend during the dull time while their assets were far in excess of indebtedness, their indebtedness was of such character as rendered it necessary for the company to

CAREFULLY PRESERVE ITS CREDIT.

A recent suit brought upon a disputed a count against the company has been menti in the markets where most of their cred reside and produced great uneasiness. U all the circumstances, the board of direct the company, with the approval of Mr. man, determined that it was best for the itors, as well as the stockholders, to no l strain themselves and their resources i effort to further their work, and in the few days have determined that the course was that which they subsequently sued, namely the assignment.

Mr. Haiman and his associates cons Mr. Hoke Smith, who, after a very di investigation of the company's affairs, pr ed the deed of assignment, which was pleted at a late hour night before last an executed yesterday morning. Mr. De into whose hands the property was comm went out about nine o'clock and took control of the works. Everything went as usual and will continue to do so. will be no stoppage of the works, the effect of the assignment being that the erty is operated in trust.

THE DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

The deed of assignment is a very le document, is clear, comprehensive and with skill. The exhibits are full, and the machinery, notes and accounts in and also a complete list of creditors.

The assets are estimated as follows:

Stock	$12[illegible]
Machinery	5[illegible]
Notes and accounts	3[illegible]
Real estate	8[illegible]
Total	$30[illegible]

The liabilities are as follows:

Bonded indebtedness	
Borrowed money	
Merchandise indebtedness	
Total	

This leaves a margin of over a h thousand dollars.

The stock consists of staple goods pur by the company and prepared by it for customers. The machinery is still new good condition. The real estate is cons by many the most valuable property fo ufacturing in the city. The notes and ac are considered nearly all good. The ass mostly good and the margin of assets ov liabilities is so great that no trouble is pated in making the works pay out.

ABOUT THE DEBTS.

The secured indebtedness is nearly ha total indebtedness. $33,500 worth of have been issued, and they are secured deed of trust to the real estate and th chinery. They were issued in 1884. borrowed money amounts to $55,000, secured by a mortgage executed a few ago upon the real estate and machinery ject to the deed of trust and upon the notes and accounts. These two clas creditors, it is easy to see, are safe. A the borrowed money is secured by a de $22,500 of bonds, exclusive of those ment The balance of the indebtedness is n cured. The bonds are nearly all held i lanta. Eighteen thousand dollars of th rowed money is owed The bonds being so well secured they may as well not be considered exc so much to come out of the cash. The $ of borrowed money owed in Atlanta is follows: To the Gate City National $10,000; to the Atlanta National bank, to H. G. Kurt, $6,000. These debts are ed by the general mortgage to cover th rowed money. The other debts are owe cipally in St. Louis, Louisville, Cin and Pennsylvania. The bonds have time yet to run, and bear eight per ce terest. The creditors are divided int classes as follows: First, the taxes a amounts due the hands, second, the a due on the bonded indebtedness, thir amounts due for borrowed money, and the general merchandise indebte The first, third and fourth classe preferred, the property to be

SUBJECT TO THE DEED OF TRUST,

the second class of indebtedness, unle assignee should find that the best inte the estate require it to be sold free fr bonded indebtedness, in which case b with, the consent of the bonded credi

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., March 1, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAR. 1, 1885, PASSenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

C. R. R.—Main Line Savannah and Atlanta Divisions.	No. 15† Acc.	No. 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
Savannah.........Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	10 00 am
Oliver.........Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 50 am
Millen.........Ar		11 34 pm	1 08 pm
Millen.........Lv		11 46 pm	1 35 pm
Toomsboro.........Lv		1 47 am	3 48 pm
Gordon.........Ar	No. 1*	2 59 am	4 57 pm
Macon.........Ar	Pass'ger.	3 45 am	5 55 pm
Macon.........Lv	8 20 am	3 57 am	7 30 pm
Barnesville.........Ar	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
Barnesville.........Lv	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
Griffin.........Ar	10 40 am	6 05 am	9 45 pm
Atlanta.........Ar	12 25 am	7 30 am	11 25 pm
C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21† Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
Milen.........Lv	3 55 am	2 30 am	1 30 pm
Augusta.........Ar	7 30 am	6 50 am	3 45 pm
Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
Gordon.........Lv			9 00 am
Milledgeville.........Ar			10 19 am
Eatonton.........Ar			12 20 pm
UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33.† Pas'enger
Barnesville.........Lv		5 00 pm	10 15 am
Thomaston.........Ar		6 05 pm	12 20 am
S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No. 2† Ps'enger
Griffin.........Lv			12 30 pm
Newnan.........Ar			3 15 pm
Carrollton.........Ar			5 10 pm
S. W. & M. & E. RY—MAIN LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1.* Pas'enger
Macon.........Lv			7 50 am
Fort Valley.........Ar			8 55 am
Smithville.........Ar			11 11 am
Smithville.........Lv			12 20 pm
Cuthbert.........Ar			2 04 pm
Eufaula.........Ar			3 16 pm
Eufaula.........Lv		4 35 am	3 21 pm
Union Springs.........Ar		6 57 am	5 01 pm
Union Springs.........Lv		6 57 am	5 01 pm
Montgomery.........Ar		9 22 am	6 50 p
S W R.R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 37* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 3* Pas enger
Macon.........Lv			6 20 pm
Fort Valley.........Lv			7 38 pm
Fort Valley.........Ar			7 38 pm
Smithville.........Ar			9 35pm
Smithville.........Lv	11 21 am	3 12 pm	9 35pm
Albany.........Ar	12 20 pm	4 15 pm	10 30 pm
S W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Fort Valley.........Lv		7 50 pm	9 50 am
Perry.........Ar		8 35pm	10 40 am
S.W.R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 29† Pas'enger
Albany.........Lv			4 25 pm
Blakely.........Ar			7 55 pm
S. W. R.R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH			No. 31† Pass'ger.
Cutbert.........Lv			2 25 pm
Fort Gaines.........Ar			3 48 pm
EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.			No. 33† Pass'ger.
Eufaula.........Lv			5 15 pm
Clayton.........Ar			6 37 pm
S.W.RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5.* Pass'ger
Macon.........Lv		7 35 pm	8 23 am
Fort Valley.........Ar		10 17 pm	9 44 am
Columbus.........Ar		4 10 am	1 05 pm

READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 15† Acc.
Savannah.........Ar	3 30 pm	6 30 am	8 05 am
Oliver.........Lv	1 52 pm	4 59 am	6 30 am
Millen.........Lv	12 40 pm	3 56 am	
Millen.........Ar	12 15 pm	3 46 am	
Toomsboro.........Ar	10 12 am	1 49 am	
Gordon.........Ar	8 51 am	12 40 am	No. 2*
Macon.........Lv	8 05 am	12 00 ngt	Pass'ger.
Macon.........Ar	7 35 am	11 45 pm	5 50 pm
Barnesville.........Lv	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Barnesville.........Ar	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Griffin.........Lv	5 24 am	9 43 pm	3 35 pm
Atlanta.........Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	1 50 pm
C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22† Acc.
Milen.........Ar	12 00 m	12 30 am	10 14 pm
Augusta.........Lv	9 45 am	9 00 pm	6 20 pm
Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger.		
Gordon.........Ar	4 40pm		
Milledgeville.........Ar	3 00 pm		
Eatonton.........Lv	1 45 pm		
UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†	
Barnesville.........Ar	9 20 am	4 00 pm	
Thomaston.........Lv	8 15 am	3 00 pm	
S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD.	No. 1† Pas'enger		
Griffin.........Ar	9 40 am		
Newnan.........Lv	6 58 am		
Carrollton.........Lv	5 30 am		
S. W. & M. & E. RY. MAIN LINE	No. 2.* Pas'enger	No. 10.* Acc.	
Macon.........Ar	7 15 pm		
Fort Valley.........Ar	6 04 pm		
Smithville.........Ar	3 55 pm		
Smithville.........Lv	2 52 pm		
Cuthbert.........Lv	1 11 pm		
Eufaula.........Ar	12 01 am		
Eufaula.........Lv	11 56 am	7 33 pm	
Union Springs.........Ar	10 11 am	5 05 pm	
Union Springs.........Lv	10 11 am	4 50 pm	
Montgomery.........Lv	8 20 am	2 20 pm	
S.W.R.R—ALBANY LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger	No. 26* Pas'enger	No. 38* Pas'enge
Macon.........Ar	7 25 am		
Fort Valley.........Lv	6 08 am		
Fort Valley.........Ar	6 08 am		
Smithville.........Lv	4 06 am		
Smithville.........Ar	4 06 am	11 56 am	3 45pm
Albany.........Lv	3 10 am	10 45 am	2 50 pm
S. W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger	
Fort Valley.........Ar	4 40 pm	5 55 am	
Perry.........Lv	3 50 pm	6 10 am	
S.W.R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.	No. 30† Pas'enger		
Albany.........Ar	10 30 am		
Blakely.........Lv	7 00 am		
S. W. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH.	No. 32† Pass'ger.		
Cuthbert.........Ar	12 36 pm		
Fort Gaines.........Lv	11 13 am		
EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD	No. 34† Pass'ger.		
Eufaula.........Ar	9 27 am		
Clayton.........Lv	8 00 am		
S. W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAINE LINE.	No. 6.* Pass'ger	No. 20* Acc.	
Macon.........Ar	6 12 pm	5 55 am	
Fort Valley.........Ar	4 53 pm	3 32 am	
Columbus.........Lv	1 20 pm	9 35 pm	

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as follows: Between Savannah and Augusta trains Nos 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos. 53 and 54.

Pullman Buffet Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville and through Sitting Car between Chattanooga and Jacksonville via Atlanta, Albany and Waycross. Through Palace Sleeping Car between Montgomery and Waycross.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; trains marked thus ‡ run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Berths on sale Union Depot 30 minutes prior to the leaving of all trains.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R. Macon.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r., Savannah.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent, Atlanta.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S O.....

ATHENS, GA., October 12th, 1884.

On and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this road will run as follows:

Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta cit time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	5:00 p m	6:50 a m
Arrive at Lula	6:30 p m	8:54 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	10:30 p m	12:00 n'n
Arrive at Tallulah Falls		12:56 a m
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Tallulah Falls	6:30 a m	
Leave Atlanta	7:40 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	10:54 a m	8:41 p m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m	9:40 p m

Connections made at Lula with passenger train on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.

ELIAS HAIMAN ASSIGNS.

THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL WORKS IN TROUBLE.

One of the Largest Manufacturing Establishments in Atlanta is Forced to the Wall by Hard Times and the Tumble in Prices—The Works Will Not be Closed—Etc.

Yesterday the Southern agricultural works, Elias Haiman, president, assigned to Mr. L. DeGive.

The announcement of the assignment created general surprise, as the institution was considered a flourishing and money-making affair.

From the statements made it appears that the break is by no means a bad one, as the assets are fully $300,000 while the liabilities foot up only $197,000.

The history of the works and the incidents of the assignment may be stated as follows:

HISTORY OF THE WORKS.

In 1876 Mr. Elias Haiman came to Atlanta from Columbus. He had about fifteen thousand dollars and with that money he started the Southern agricultural works on Marietta street near the Jones avenue bridge. He was a man of extraordinary energy and business capacity and began with his limited capital, employing but a few hands at first and occupying a small building. He made profits right along and in a few years had reached an income of twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year. By 1881 his business had prospered so that he determined to enlarge it and extended his purchase of land five hundred and fifty feet along Marietta street extending back one hundred and fifty feet to the Western and Atlantic railroad. He had a side track put in and erected upon them first-class buildings for the manufacture of every kind of farming implements made of iron, steel and wood. The factory was one of the largest in the south, having a front of five hundred and fifty feet. It was filled with the most improved machinery, especially for the manufacture of plows. The works employed from two hundred to three hundred men, and was a perfect hive of industry. The investment was heavy, and the increased business demanded a great increase of capital. At the time the extension took place buildings, machinery and everything in the country was high, and by the latter part of 1881 Mr. Haiman began to find himself pushed and was

FORCED TO BORROW MONEY.

In 1882 the corporation known as the Southern agricultural works was organized, and Mr. Haiman transferred to that company the valuable property that he held and became the principal owner in the new company, holding $115,000 of the total $150,000 at which the company was stocked. The company assumed the entire liabilities of Elias Haiman, and received from him property to the value of about $200,000.

Mr. Haiman, the president of the company, devoted himself to the business with the same energy that had manifested itself in the control of his own affairs, and for awhile the corporation earned profits. The salaries of the officers were kept low, and the business was conducted on an economical basis, but the fall in iron and steel caught the company with heavy stocks that had to be sold, and at heavy loss. This resulted in a necessity for the borrowing of additional money to operate the works. As money became very scarce with the panic of 1884, the effort on the part of the officers of the corporation to sustain the enterprise grew more and more severe. At the same time the prices of the products of the mill continued to depreciate, and many similar mills over the country were compelled to suspend operations. Some failed and others merely stopped work and waited for a better market. It was impossible for the Southern agricultural works to suspend during the dull times, for while their assets were far in excess of their indebtedness, their indebtedness was of such a character as rendered it necessary for the company to

CAREFULLY PRESERVE ITS CREDIT.

A recent suit brought upon a disputed account against the company has been mentioned in the markets where most of their creditors reside and produced great uneasiness. Under all the circumstances, the board of directors of the company, with the approval of Mr. Haiman, determined that it was best for the creditors, as well as the stockholders, to no longer strain themselves and their resources in an effort to further their work, and in the last few days have determined that the wisest course was that which they subsequently pursued, namely the assignment.

Mr. Haiman and his associates consulted Mr. Hoke Smith, who, after a very diligent investigation of the company's affairs, prepared the deed of assignment, which was completed at a late hour night before last and was executed yesterday morning. Mr. DeGive, into whose hands the property was committed, went out about nine o'clock and took active control of the works. Everything went along as usual and will continue to do so. There will be no stoppage of the works, the only effect of the assignment being that the property is operated in trust.

THE DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

The deed of assignment is a very lengthy document, is clear, comprehensive and drawn with skill. The exhibits are full, and show the machinery, notes and accounts in detail, and also a complete list of creditors.

The assets are estimated as follows:

Stock	$124,045 42
Machinery	57,032 59
Notes and accounts	32,000 00
Real estate	87,000 00
Total	$300,078 11

The liabilities are as follows:

Bonded indebtedness	$ 33,500
Borrowed money	55,000
Merchandise indebtedness	109,000
Total	$197,500

This leaves a margin of over a hundred thousand dollars.

The stock consists of staple goods purchased by the company and prepared by it for sale to customers. The machinery is still new and in good condition. The real estate is considered by many the most valuable property for manufacturing in the city. The notes and accounts are considered nearly all good. The assets are mostly good and the margin of assets over the liabilities is so great that no trouble is anticipated in making the works pay out.

ABOUT THE DEBTS.

The secured indebtedness is nearly half the total indebtedness. $33,500 worth of bonds have been issued, and they are secured by a deed of trust to the real estate and the machinery. They were issued in 1884. The borrowed money amounts to $55,000, and is secured by a mortgage executed a few days ago upon the real estate and machinery subject to the deed of trust and upon the stock, notes and accounts. These two classes of creditors, it is easy to see, are safe. A part of the borrowed money is secured by a deposit of $22,500 of bonds, exclusive of those mentioned. The balance of the indebtedness is not secured. The bonds are nearly all held in Atlanta. Eighteen thousand dollars of the borrowed money is owed here. The bonds being so well secured that theymay as well not be considered except as so much to come out of the cash. The $18,000 of borrowed money owed in Atlanta is held as follows: To the Gate City National bank, $10,000; to the Atlanta National bank, $2,000; to H. G. Kurt, $6,000. These debts are secured by the general mortgage to cover the borrowed money. The other debts are owed principally in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pennsylvania. The bonds have a long time yet to run, and bear eight per cent interest. The creditors are divided into four classes as follows: First, the taxes and the amounts due the hands, second, the amounts due on the bonded indebtedness, third, the amounts due for borrowed money, and fourth the general merchandise indebtedness. The first, third and fourth classes are preferred, the property to be sold

SUBJECT TO THE DEED OF TRUST,

the second class of indebtedness, unless the assignee should find that the best interest of the estate require it to be sold free from the bonded indebtedness, in which case by, and with, the consent of the bonded creditors he shall sell the property free from the bonded indebtedness, and if he does so the bonded indebtedness is to be paid second. The assignee is allowed a reasonable length of time to close up the business. The selection of Mr. DeGive was a wise one. He will devote himself to the work now in hand with his accustomed zeal. He says there shall be no stoppage. Mr. Haiman takes the failure very hard. He says he will do anything he can to aid the assignee, and is at the command of the creditors.

The works now employ about two hundred men and have a weekly pay roll of over fifteen hundred dollars.

Captain Henry Jackson has been engaged as counsel of the assignee. Mr. Hoke Smith still represents the company.

No steps have been taken yet to break the assignment and have a receiver appointed.

THE LOUISVILLES IN LUCK.

Atlanta Plays a Fine Game, But Loses on the Last Inning.

Yesterday's game between the Atlantas and Louisvilles was interesting from jump to finish. Victory alternated from one club to the other, and the last inning opened with Atlantas one run ahead.

Some persons who did not see the game will say that the Louisvilles "threw off" to the home team. Not one man of the thousand who saw the game will believe that the Louisvilles gave a single point or relaxed their vigilance for an instant. The simple truth is they played everything for all it was worth, and the game was anybody's until the last ball was struck.

The Atlantas played not only steadily but brilliantly. They batted both Hecker and Reccius vigorously, and fielded almost without error. The spikes for their shoes did not arrive, and the men went over the slippery ground as if they had on roller skates. The directors are more than satisfied with the team as it developed yesterday. To-day Dundon, the mute pitcher, will be put in the box and McVey will catch him. Baner will hold first, and Clark will play in the field. Dundon is a fine pitcher, and to-day's team will be very strong.

The Game in Detail.

The Atlantas took the bat and made one run by sharp playing, when they went out. The Louisvilles responded with one run in a long inning, in which Sullivan and Clark quickly established themselves as favorites. The Atlantas were goose-egged in the second and quickly put out two of the Louisvilles. Hecker then went to the bat, and struck an easy ball to Sullivan, who slipped as he took it and let Hecker to first, and two runs followed. The game hung evenly for several innings, Cahill making a wonderful pick-up in short that filled the air with cheers for "little redbreast," and McLaughlin duplicating it for the Louisvilles. Kerins played first faultlessly, and the batting on both sides was tremendous. The eighth inning opened even. Cahill led off with a sky-scooper to the lower corner of center field. Browning made a pretty run for it, but couldn't get under it. Clark followed with another to almost the same spot, bringing Cahill home, and putting Atlanta one ahead. Jevne and Cleveland followed with heavy hits and added another score to Atlanta. The Louisvilles made one run, opening the ninth with Atlanta still one run ahead. The home team was goose-egged and the Louisvilles went to bat the last time to win or lose. Browning struck a tremendous liner past second, and Wolf followed with a regular slugger's lick, which tied the score. Amid the most intense excitement, the Louisvilles added another run and won the game. The score is as follows:

LOUISVILLE.	AB	R	PO	A	E	ATLANTA.	AB	R	PO	A	E
Cline, 2b	5	1	5	4	0	Cahil, ss	5	2	2	3	1
Browning, cf	5	3	2	0	0	McVey, rf	5	0	0	2	1
Wolf, rf	5	1	1	0	0	Clark, c	5	3	7	3	0
Hecker, p	5	1	0	4	0	Jevne, lf	5	1	0	0	0
Kerrins, 1b	4	0	13	0	0	Clevel'd 3b	5	1	1	1	0
Reccius, 3b	4	1	1	7	2	Dundon 1b	5	0	8	1	1
Crotty, lf	4	1	2	0	1	Sullivan p	5	1	1	10	2
Sullivan, c	4	1	1	0	5	Henke, cf	5	1	3	3	0
M'Laug'l'nss	4	2	2	2	1	Bittman 2b	4	1	3	2	1
Total	40	11	27	17	9	Total	44	10	25	25	6

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	2	—11
Atlanta	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	2	0	—10

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Louisville, 4; Atlanta, 4. Total base hits—Louisville, 14; Atlanta, 12. Home runs—Cleveland. Left on bases—Louisville, 8; Atlanta, 6. Struck out—by Hecker, 3; by Sullivan, 5. Bases on balls—Louisville, 1; Atlanta, 1. Passed balls—Sullivan, 5; Clark, 2. Time of game, 1:55. Umpire—Mr. C. T. Logan. Scorer—Tom W. White.

Cahill is coming!

Kerrins makes the Louisvilles a faultless first.

Mr. Logan's umpiring gave perfect satisfaction.

Pete Browning said yesterday: "I will bet my salary the Atlantas win the southern pennant."

It was worth a dollar to see Hecker pitch one inning, and many people think Reccius is quite as good.

The third Atlanta battery will be up this evening, and judgments can then be made up as to the favorites.

When the Atlantas were batting Hecker so heavily, Cline walked over and examined their bats quietly as if he thought there might be a flat one hid around somewhere.

It has been predicted that the Louisvilles will make "a revelation" to-day. They may do so, but they haven't done so yet. If they reveal anything to Atlanta they will sprinkle revelations pretty thick in other southern cities.

BASEBALL IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The Louisvilles made an engagement to-day to play the Columbus team at the Star park next Monday and Tuesday afternoon. Kappel, the Philadelphia catcher, will arrive this morning, and Dooley and O'Neill, the New York battery, will be here the first of next week.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Two Committees in Joint Session Yesterday—The Arrangements.

The two committees on commercial convention met yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the chamber of commerce, and organized into a joint body. A very pleasant meeting was held, with Mr. S. M. Inman in the chair.

After some routine work, the report of the sub-division of committees was made by Mr. Gholstin, as follows.

Committee on dry goods, clothing, hardware, boots and shoes—M. C. Kiser, chairman, E. W. Marsh, C. W. Hunnicutt, Henry Boylston, Frank Rice.

Groceries, liquor, commission—H. W. Grady, chairman, J. G. Oglesby, Allison Greene, John N. Dunn, Aaron Haas.

Manufactures, real estate agents, furnitures, paints, etc.—R. B. Bullock, chairman, J. W. Rankin, E. Van Winkle, G. W. Adair, Julius Dreyfus.

Bankers, capitalists, real estate owners—J. W. English, chairman; R. J. Lowry, Steve Ryan, J. W. Rucker, W. J. Garrett.

Cotton, drugs, stationery, music, professionals—Sid Phelan, chairman; B. F. Abbott, Julius L. Brown, Harry Jackson, Sam Inman.

Hotels, restaurants, saloons, street cars, livery stables, etc.—H. I. Kimball, chairman; Louis Gholstin, J. A. Fitten, C. S. Atwood, Paul Jones.

Mr. Lowry moved that the committee on soliciting funds begin work promptly at ten o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, March 17, and report at the chamber of commerce promptly at four p.m. the same day. The motion prevailed.

Dr. Rankin moved that Messrs. Kimball and Gholstin be retained as a committee of two to superintend and further arrange the work of the six committees. The motion was adopted and the committee adjourned to meet at four o'clock on Tuesday.

The meeting was a pleasant one, the discussions were bright and full of life and everything points to energetic work and a big convention. About $4,000 will be raised to defray the expenses of the convention.

Two Dead Children.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. C. Tony, who reside at No. 8 Tumlin street, died yesterday afternoon. The body will be taken to Jonesboro to-day for interment.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Keys died yesterday morning at their residence near the ball ground. The remains will be buried in the country to-day.

Another Death in Jail.

Taylor McClung, a revenue prisoner, died last night in the Fulton county jail. McClung has been critically ill for several days past, and his death was not at all unexpected. His remains were taken in charge last night by Bowden & Patterson and prepared for burial.

Pure, pleasant, sure—Red Star Cough Cure. Prompt, permanent cure. Fifty cents.

A DESPERATE SUICIDE.

BERRIEN L. BROOKS SENDS A BALL THROUGH HIS BODY.

A Young Bookkeeper Grows Despondent Because of His Mother's Death, and Ends His Life—He Passes His Last Night Preparing an Essay, to be Read Before a Club.

"If I could only recall this foolish act," said Berrien L. Brooks yesterday morning, as Dr. Pinckney was bending over him trying to staunch the flow of blood from a bullet hole in his left side.

Berrien L. Brooks was a young man well known in Atlanta. For years past he has been bookkeeper for J. Regenstein, the milliner, on Whitehall street, but this morning his inanimate body rests in a coffin at No. 20 Gilmer street, awaiting a burial.

For several months Brooks has been occupying a room at 20 Gilmer street. Mr. Thomas Arnold, one of the book-keepers at W. M. & R. J. Lowry's bank, was his room mate. These two young men, of congenial tastes, and habits, were strong friends and passed a great deal of their idle time in each other's company. Night before last Brooks

WENT TO HIS ROOM

about seven o'clock, and in a few minutes Mr. Arnold came in. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Governor's Horse Guard, and after remaining with Brooks a short while arose and took his departure, saying that he was going to attend a drill. Brooks bade Mr. Arnold good bye, and, picking up a pencil, began writing in a note book.

Mr. Arnold remained at the armory until about ten o'clock, and then went to his room. When he entered the door Brooks was

SITTING UP IN BED,

having retired—writing in the same note book. As Mr. Arnold entered the door Brooks looked up, and with a pleasant smile on his face, remarked:

"Ah! Here comes the warrior bold."

Mr. Arnold replied pleasantly, and then the two friends entered into a conversation which continued even after Mr. Arnold had extinguished the light and retired. Mr. Arnold fell asleep leaving his friend awake. Some time after going to sleep Mr. Arnold awoke to find the

LAMP BURNING,

and his friend sitting up in bed writing again. This was something unusual for Brooks, and Mr. Arnold asked:

"What's the matter, Brooks? Why don't you put out the light and go to sleep?"

"Oh, nothing," answered Brooks. "I can't sleep, and I thought I'd write some."

Soon after this Mr. Arnold fell asleep again, leaving his bedfellow busy with his pencil and book. Later in the night Mr. Arnold awoke, the second time only to find his companion still writing. Again he fell asleep and again he awoke. The last time

WAS ABOUT TWO O'CLOCK,

and when Mr. Arnold again went to sleep he slept until after daylight. When he awoke this time he arose and began to dress. Brooks was then asleep, or appeared to be asleep, and in silence Mr. Arnold dressed. When through dressing he walked into a room adjoining his bedroom to put away some papers. He was out of the room only a minute or two when he heard a pistol shot. The shot appeared to be on the street in front of the house, and with a view to looking through the front window Mr. Arnold hurried back into his bedroom. The bed was

NEAR THE DOOR

through which he had reached the small room, and so certain was Mr. Arnold that the shot had been fired on the street that he passed entirely by the bed before he observed that his friend was lying across it. Probably Mr. Arnold would not have noticed this but for a groan which attracted his attention and caused him to see his friend. Brooks's face, position and the groan sent a chill through Mr. Arnold, and he quickly realized that the shot he heard had been fired in his room. A second glance at Brooks showed Mr. Arnold

A STREAM OF BLOOD

flowing down the left side, and a pistol grasped in the right hand. Springing forward Mr. Arnold exclaimed:

"My God, Brooks, what's the matter? Have you shot yourself?"

Brooks's only answer was a pleasant smile. Then his eyes left Mr. Arnold's face and turned towards the pistol, which was yet grasped in his right hand—lying on the bed. The glance seemed to say:

"See; I have done it. Take the pistol."

Mr. Arnold placed his arm tenderly under Brooks's head

AND RAISING IT

up placed a pillow underneath. He then gave the alarm. Some one in the house responded and a messenger was hurriedly sent for a physician. This was about half past eight o'clock and in a short while Dr. Pinckney responded. Immediately after Dr. Pinckney came in Drs. Harris and Green followed. The three physicians gave the wound a careful examination. The ball entered

THE LEFT BREAST

near the nipple and passing downward lodged near the spinal column. The physicians observed at a glance that the heart had not been touched but they were unanimous in the belief that the wound was fatal.

Brooks was perfectly conscious. He watched the physicians closely as they examined the wound and listened attentively to all that was said by those about. He seemed to realize that he had struck a fatal blow and frequently expressed a

REGRET FOR WHAT HE HAD DONE.

When Dr. Pickney informed him that his wound was a dangerous one he said:

"Well, if I must die I can't help it. But if I had had a good night's rest last night this would not have happened."

He did not seem to suffer one bit. He was bright and cheerful and appeared resigned to death. He lingered until half past twelve when he died. His death was easy and tranquil. Just before

BREATHING HIS LAST

he called Mr. Arnold to his bedside and said:

"Tom, tell Mr. Regenstein that the books are all right. Ask him not to be bothered, for he will find them straight when he examines them, as I know he will now. Good-bye, Tom, old friend."

He then turned over and died. The parting between the two friends, so long roommates and intimate associates, was touching in the extreme.

No cause can be assigned for the suicidal act. Mr. Arnold, who was Brooks's most intimate friend, knows no cause. Yet there is a chain of circumstances leading up to the deed. In December last Brooks's mother died. He was

GREATLY DEVOTED TO HIS MOTHER.

She had had considerable trouble during her life, and his one aim, after he had attained his manhood, was to make her happy. During her illness he gave up his position and nursed her until death came. Her death almost drove her son mad. For weeks after it occurred he remained alone in the room in which she died, and would not see or talk with any one. He had supported his mother. Her illness and death put him in debt, and to meet his obligations he attempted to sell a house and lot belonging to his mother. His mother's husband—from whom she was separated during the last few years of life, objected to the sale. This made Brooks despondent and added to his grief. For days he would ponder over what he called his bad luck. His friends would do all they could to make him forget his troubles, but without any effect. He was a bright, well educated young man, and was reputed to be one of the best accountants in the city. He was president of the Hubner literary club, and gained considerable reputation as an elocutionist. His last night was passed in preparing an essay to be read at the club to-night. He was a young man of merit and his suicide has created a general regret.

The pistol with which Brooks killed himself belonged to Mr. Arnold. It had been lying on a table in the room for weeks. It is thought that Brooks got up and secured the pistol immediately after Mr. Arnold left the room, and returning to the bed shot himself. The pistol was a thirty-eight, self-acting.

Mr. Arnold, who has been Brooks' life-long friend, took charge of the remains. He and the dead man were the warmest friends, and no one felt the death half so keenly as the friend. Brooks was an Odd Fellow and will be buried by his lodge to-morrow. To-day Coronor Haynes will hold an inquest.

The body was prepared for burial by Swift, the undertaker. After death, the ball was found just under the skin, near the spine, about midway of his back.

[W]ILSON. Jeweler.

Reliable Goods, Fair Dea[ling] and Bottom Prices

53 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA GA.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, JR. R. H. HUZZA

AT 55 SOUTH PRYOR, ST. ATLANTA, GA.

WALLACE & HUZZA, Proprietors,

HUZZA TRUNK FACTORY,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, ETC.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES REASONABLE.

We make REPAIRING a Specialty.

THREATENED WITH A STRIKE.

The East Tennessee Men Talking About Going Out with the Strikers.

Atlanta may be the centre of a strike among railroad men within the next few days.

Rumors were current yesterday of the contemplated strike. It was said that within the next few days the East Tennessee men would go out, and that the Georgia Pacific men would follow and that the State road would not remain at work long after the Georgia Pacific force quit. Several causes were assigned for the rumored strike. One was insufficient pay, another was a sympathy for the western strikers, another was on account of disagreeable superintendents, and another was because of the brotherhood agreement.

The rumors were picked up by a CONSTITUTION reporter and investigated. In the state road yard the question of a strike had been discussed but

NO FORMAL ACTION

had been taken. No one could be found who would be responsible for the rumor. Every one who had heard it could not tell from whence it came. Captain Dave Wylie, the yard master, was approached and asked about the rumors. Captain Wylie said;

"I have heard rumors of a strike, but none relating to our road. I can't see why our men should strike. They all have plenty of work to do and I believe get fair pay for it. At least I have heard nothing to the contrary as far as this road is concerned."

"But how about that reduction in pay?"

"O, that was nearly a year ago. Our pay was reduced then. All men drawing a salary of fifty dollars per month were cut down ten per cent, and all drawing a salary over fifty dollars were cut down fifteen per cent. Since then five per cent has been restored. I can't see why they should strike. In fact I don't anticipate any such thing."

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC.

The Georgia Pacific men denied any knowledge of a strike. In the yards the men admitted having heard the rumors but could not tell from whence they came.

With the East Tennessee the strike seems foreshadowed. The trouble began in the Brunswick division of the road. So far the strike has not become general even in that division, but there is a possibility that it will. The men have been stopping off quietly. In the yards in Atlanta the men are looking for a strike, and many of them say they will welcome it when it comes. Some of them appear to know why they want the strike, while others seem to want it for the fun only. It is declared by some of the men that bad and poor pay is the prime cause. Uncertainty of work, irregular work, and overwork are added to this cause. The officials of the road, however, give entirely a different view of the case. They say that the strike cannot extend to the Atlanta division unless

THE MEN ARE FOOLISH.

From what the officials say, the trouble on the Brunswick division grew out of a disagreement between Master of Trains Garner and Engineer Brown. It is said that the engineer disregarded an order he had received to stop at Lumber City, a station half way between Macon and Brunswick, and that he was dealt with by Mr. Garner. The brotherhood, it is asserted, demanded that Mr. Garner should revoke his order relative to Engineer Brown. Mr. Garner refused to comply, and several men quit work. The conference held in Macon Taursday was in regard to the Garner-Brown matter.

One of the old employes of the road says that the trouble did not originate about Mr. Garner's dealing with Engineer Brown. He says that the road pays by the mile, and makes a man's work so that he cannot do a day's work in twenty-four hours.

TWO LUNATICS.

A Dangerous Young Man to go to the Asylum—A Crazy Negress.

Yesterday Samuel B. Hendrix, a young white man, was tried before Judge Calhoun on a writ of lunacy and was adjudged insane. Hendrix is the young fellow who assaulted and wounded a young lady on Taylor's hill some months ago. He was convicted of assault with intent to murder and was sentenced to the penitentiary. The supreme court affirmed the judgment and Hendrix was in a fair way to get in the chaingang. Friends interposed in his behalf and have appealed to the governor to send him to the asylum. At the trial yesterday it appeared clearly that Hendrix was off balance. The trial was for the governor's benefit as he wanted the man's sanity passed upon by a jury.

ANOTHER LUNATIC.

Easter Anderson, a negro woman, was arrested some days ago by Officer John Lynch. She was crazy and could give no account of who she was or where she belonged. It finally developed that she had a brother in Mississippi. She had escaped from her friends. She was adjudged to be insane and was turned over to her brother for safe keeping until room can be secured for her in the asylum.

TWO LOST CHILDREN.

A Boy Thirteen Years of Age and a Girl of Ten Years Disappear.

Two lost children were reported at police headquarters last night.

Emanuel Ratteree, a boy thirteen years of age, disappeared from his parents' home near the terra cotta works yesterday afternoon about two o'clock. The child's absence was not observed until nearly five o'clock. His mother did not become uneasy about him until dark, when she went through the neighborhood searching for him. The search continued some time without success. Police headquarters was visited late last night and the missing boy described. The patrolmen were instructed to keep a careful watch for the boy, but up to two o'clock this morning no information concerning him had reached the city prison.

Lizzie Earl, a ten year old girl, whose parents also reside near the terra cotta works, left her home yesterday afternoon and had not returned up to a late hour last night. Her disappearance was reported at police headquarters too.

On 'Change.

A pleasant feature is working itself out in very satisfactory style by the daily meetings on 'change. The members are learning each other better, which is an important point gained. By knowing each other, as they very soon will, a higher estimate will be placed upon the merits of each by competitors in trade. Let each merchant member come to-day or send his representative.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Brunswick oysters at Emery's. Try them.

If T. C. Mayson, No. 3 Marietta street, can't fill an order from his own superb stock of groceries, he sends out and gets the desired article. He guarantees everything. tf

We notice the Coal Creek Mining Company have offered the celegrated Black Diamond coal at 12½ cents per bushel of 80 pounds, this is indeed a new regime in Atlanta and it hardly seems possible that this splendid coal can be brought from Coal Creek and sold at that price. The truth is the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad has reached Atlanta, but we notice it takes spot cash to get the coal. Well that is all right.

Game called at 3 p.m. to-day.

Lynwood.

This new successful drama will be presented at the opera house Tuesday and Wednesday, March 17 and 18.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, speaking of Mr. Eben Plympton in J. K. Tillotson's American drama "Lynwood," Mr. Plympton is an actor of intelligence and imbues his work with spirit and fire. He is artistic also to a refined degree, and the rich quality of his histrionism cannot fail to make him admirers wherever he goes. His Victor Blanchard last night was fully appreciated and roundly applauded. Miss Keene, despite her small figure, succeeded in carrying the heavy burden imposed upon her in the role of Lucile Carlysle and became a favorite at once.

Last game for this season with the Louisvilles to-day.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13, 1885.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Brunswick circuit	2	Northern circuit	4
Eastern circuit	2	Atlanta circuit	28

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

HEEL OF OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Augusta. Shackleford vs. Twiggs. Injunction, from Richmond. Argued. Hook & Montgomery, for plaintiff in error. Twiggs & Verdery, for defendant.

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

No. 1. McCullough vs. Norrice & Johnson. Withdrawn without prejudice.

No. 2. Norrice & Johnson vs. McCullough. Ejectment, (cross-bill of exceptions) from Glynn. Argued. Harris & Smith, for plaintiffs in error. Goodyear & Kay, for defendant.

No. 3. Mallory vs. Macon and Brunswick railroad. Case, from Glynn. Argued. Harris & Smith, for plaintiff in error. Goodyear & Kay, for defendant.

No. 5. Macon and Brunswick railroad vs. Whitlock. Withdrawn without prejudice.

No. 6. Whitlock vs Macon and Brunswick railroad. Case, (cross-bill of exceptions) from Glynn. Argued. Hill & Harris; G. B. Mabry; Harris & Smith, for plaintiff. Goodyear & Kay contra.

No. 4. Codon vs. State. Burglary, from Glynn. Harris & Smith, for plaintiff in error. J. I. Carter, solicitor general, by Robert B. Trippe, for the state.

Pending argument of Mr. Harris, the court adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m., to morrow.

5,000 people will witness the last Louisville-Atlanta game to-day, the greatest games ever seen here.

O. I. C.

(Old Indian Cure.)

Is the best blood remedy known. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and never known to fail, though tested in thousands of cases that baffled the skill of physicians.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, Feagin, Ga., writes: "I have used it extensively in my practice twenty years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a specific for blood diseases in any form."

Dr. F. A. Toomer, Pery, Ga., says: "It is the best blood purifier known, and to suffering woman a God-send for her peculiar ailments."

It will promptly and permanently cure Syphilis in any stage, Scrofula, Eczema, White Swelling, Catarrh, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tetter and every form of blood disease or skin disease due to impure blood. $1.50 per large bottle.

THE O. I. C. Co., Perry, Ga.

Sold in Atlanta, Ga., wholesale and retail, by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall, and retail by C. O. Tyner, corner Broad and Marietta. tf

Gates at the ball ground open at 2 p.m. to-day.

The best and freshest vegetables can always be had at T. C. Mayson's, No. 3 Marietta street, Mayson's facilities for securing the finest vegetables in the market are unsurpassed. tf

Bauer will play first base for Atlanta to-day.

Professor Agostini will receive Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Gate City Guard armory. tu thu sa su

See Pete Browning, the hitter, to-day with the Louisville club.

Tate Spring water relieves constipation.

Louisville vs. Atlanta to-day.

Send and get your wrapping paper at THE CONSTITUTION office, for 25 cents a hundred. Large sheets.

Dundon and McVey will be the battery for Atlanta to-day.

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred.

Tate Spring water warranted to cure dyspepsia

Last opportunity to see one of the most celebrated teams of the country----the Louisvilles to-day.

Exhibition.

The New Home Sewing Machine Company will give an "Art Exhibition" at their salesroom, No. 25 Whitehall street, commencing Thursday, March 12th, at 10 a. m.

The exhibition will consist of fine artistic work executed on the popular "New Home," embracing Embroidery in Chenelle, Arasene, Tinsel, Applique, Etching, etc., etc.

It will be the pleasure of the artists to explain the different processes necessary to the completion of the different artistic designs on exhibition. Also to execute fine work on the machine, for the benefit of those desirous of learning.

The ladies of Atlanta and all lovers of art are most cordially invited to be present. 11–4

Read the advertisement headed O. I. C. It may prove of lasting benefit to you. tf

The Atlantas will make a good fight to-day for victory over the Louisvilles.

RULING and all kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly and promptly at the CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,

New Goods,

LATEST STYLES.

Men's, Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING.

—ALL THE NEW SHADES IN—

FRENCH CORKSCREWS,

ENGLISH KERSEYS,

MELTONS, CHEVIOTS AND SERGES.

Something for the Ladies

Children's Suits

—OF THE—

NEWEST STYLES.

—PRETTIER GOODS AND BETTER—

FITS THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

—ALL THE—

Novelties in Neckwear.

—OUR—

Merchant Tailoring Department,

Complete with all the foreign styles of Woollens and Worsteds. JOHN G. JONES, ...

Georgia Bonds.

FIVE PER CENT---THIRTY YEARS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., March 10, 1885.

UNDER AUTHORITY OF AN ACT, APPROVED December 23, 1884, authorizing the Governor to issue bonds for payment of principal of bonds maturing in 1885 and 1886, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Georgia up to TWELVE O'CLOCK M. ON APRIL 15, 1885, for three million four hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars ($3,455,000) FIVE per cent (five per cent) thirty year coupon bonds, as hereinafter set forth, bearing date July 1, 1885. Principal and interest payable in the city of New York, at the fiscal agency of Georgia; and at the office of the Treasurer of Georgia in the city of Atlanta. Interest payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 respectively.

Bids will be received for two hundred thousand dollars of the amount ($200,000) to be delivered July 1, 1885. And for two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($225,000) to be delivered January 1, 1886, the accrued interest being withheld by the state. And for the remainder of the amount of three million four hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars ($3,455,000), (or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid), on June 1, 1886, the accrued interest withheld as aforesaid. As to delivery, however, successful bidders will have the option of tendering any Georgia bonds maturing as aforesaid, at their PAR value, in payment therefor, at any time after July 1, 1885, and receiving new bonds.

Bids must specify amount of bonds desired in multiples of one thousand dollars ($1,000), accompanied by certified check, or certificates of deposit of some solvent bank for five per cent (5 per cent) of the amount of such bid, payable to the order of the Treasurer of Georgia, or by a deposit of bonds of the State of Georgia.

Bids will be opened and declared by the Governor and Treasurer, the state reserving the right to reject any one or all of the bids.

The state will issue registered bonds in lieu of any of the above named five per cent bonds as provided in said act at any time on demand of the owner. Copies of the act of the Legislature and information touching the proposed issue of bonds will be furnished on application to the Treasurer.

By the Governor.
HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor.
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer. sat 4w

Down Goes the Rate

BY THE

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE,

VIA.

West Point, Montgomery and Mobile.

—:o:—

Atlanta to New Orleans & Return,

$12.40,

Good ten days.

In addition to the above, tickets are sold at $15.00 good fifteen days; $20.00, good forty days.

TWO DAILY TRAINS.

Solid train of Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches, THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

Trains leave Atlanta daily at 1:30 p. m, and 11:40 p. m.

Trains arrive New Orleans daily at 6:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sleeping car berths reserved 30 days in advance on application to T. F. McCANDLESS, 36 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga., Passenger Agent.

R. M. FARRAR, U. T. A., Union Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
A. J. ORME, General Agent.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, G. P. A., Montgomery, Ala.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN business Mr. Holmes M. Avery, under the firm name of D. Woodward & Co.

We shall continue the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and builders' supplies at the old place of Tryon & Watson. Respectfully,

Atlanta, Ga., March 12, '85. D. WOODWARD. 3t

PRIZE OF £660 GOLD MEDAL.

WITH IRON

QUINA LAROCHE

Recommended for Chlorosis, Anemia, Scrofulous Affections, &c.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT.

NEW YORK: E. FOUGERA & CO.

Send your orders for Bill Heads and Statements to the Constitution Job Office, and the work will be executed at once, and in a manner that will please you.

Housekeepers desiring anything in the shape of fancy and staple groceries, fresh meats, bread, cakes, candies, etc., have only to telephone T. C. Mayson, No. 3 Marietta street, and their orders will be promptly filled. tf



H. L. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO., ARCHITECTS, Constitution Building.

NEW WATCHES

Exchanged for

OLD ONES.

We will accept old worn out gold watches as part payment for

New Stem Winders.

Those who have old Gold Watches that have been cast aside will do well to

GET OUR ESTIMATE

IN THE PURCHASE OF A

NEW WATCH.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.

Watch Manufacturers.

CROCKERY, CHINA,

Lamps and Houseturnishings,

FINE GOODS, LOW PRICES.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS,

Gate City Stone Filters.

McBRIDE'S,

32 Wall street,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 13, 10:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named:

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.00	54	50	N E	Lt	0	Clear.
Savannah	30.00	54	...	W E	7	.....	Clear.
Jacksonville	29.96	64	...	N	Lt	28	Fair.
Montgomery	30.08	54	52	N W	Lt	0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.09	64	55	N	6	0	Clear.
Galveston	30.07	68	61	S	6	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.						
6:00 a m	29.96	55	52	W	10	.38 Cloudy
10:00 a m	30.01	55	50	N W	12	.0 Cloudy
2:00 p m	30.00	58	46	N W	18	.0 Fair.
6:00 p m	30.04	54	43	N W	12	.0 Clear.
10:00 p m	30.07	49	42	N W	11	.0 Clear.

Meandaily bar..... 30.007 Maximum ther..... 59.0
" " ther..... 33.9 Minimum ther..... 49.0
" " dewp't 46 8 Total rain all..... .38

The weather at other points at 6 a. m.: Boston, temperature 61 weather cloudy; New York, 10 cloudy; Washington, 25 cloudy; Norfolk, 36 light rain; Charleston, 57 cloudy; Mobile, 62 clear; New Orleans, 62 cloudy; St. Louis, 36 cloudy; Cincinnati 28 cloudy; Chicago, 29 cloudy; St. Paul, cloudy.

MEETINGS.

Central Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.

The members of Central Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., will meet at their Hall, corner of Whitehall and Alabama Sts., to-morrow (Sunday) morning, (March 15,) promptly at half-past eight o'clock, to attend the funeral of Bro. B. L. Brooks. Members of sister Lodges invited to meet with us.

S. C. MORLEY, Acting N. G.

W. R. DIMMOCK, R. S.

The Scarcity of Money.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

While there is a good deal of complaint about the scarcity of money, the fact cannot be denied that the business outlook in Albany has never been more promising at this season of the year than it is now. Money always gets "tight" here in the early spring, and generally it remains so until cotton begins to come in in the fall. It is so every year, and our people ought to have learned enough from experience by this time to prepare for it. Albany has had no failures to amount to any thing in several years, and her business men are about as well prepared for the dull season that summer brings throughout this entire section of country as they ever were at the close of a winter's trade. Instead of croaking about the hard times and the scarcity of money, the better plan for every man to pursue, whether he be merchant, clerk, tradesman or mechanic, is to adapt himself to the stringency of the times by economizing in the affairs of everyday life, and going to work with a will to meet the demands of the future.

A Huge Pipe Stem.

From the Lumpkin, Ga., Independent.

A well-known Lumpkin gentleman smokes a fine meerschaum pipe, the bowl of which will carry a hand-full of tobacco at a time. Wanting a new pipe stem he concluded to send to Eufaula for one and W. Q. Garrett, the conductor on Singer's road wagon, was requested to purchase a large size cherry pipe stem. Bill kept the order well in mind and when he got to Eufaula he knew that he had to buy something that was connected with a pipe and smoke and so he selected a two foot section of sheet-iron stove pipe and brought it over to the owner of the meerchaum pipe. While smoking through a stove pipe may not be as sweet a luxury as to draw the tobacco fumes through a cherry stem, there is no doubt but what the colonel can now enjoy a free and easy smoke.

109 Rats in One Hour.

From the Eastman, Ga., Times.

Bennie Sandiford came up from Tatnall county last Friday, and spent two or three days visiting his sister, Mrs. J. W. Lovett, of this place. While here Ben told us the biggest rat-killing story we ever remember to have heard. He said that he and two other boys, while removing a pile of corn a few days since on the plantation of Mr. Pete Clifton, near Perry's mills, killed 109 rats (actual count) in one hour's time. These varments certainly must be plentiful down that way.

He Wanted Sugar.

From the Jonesboro, Ga., News.

A fellow came to town to see his girl, who is here attending school, one day last week, and while here dropped in at the drug store to get a drink of ginger ale. When Dr. Holt asked him what syrup he would have, he replied: "I can git syrup at home; I want granulated sugar."

Old Relics.

From the Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo.

We now have in our possession the printing press on which a greater part of the currency of the confederate states was printed, and also the press on which the state printing was done for a long while before the war. Relic hunters can get them at moderate prices.

Fine weather, fine grounds, fine teams, will pack the ball grounds to-day. Come early and avoid the rush. Gates open at 2 o'clock.

RELIEF

AT LAST!

VERNON, Ga., February 17th, 1885.

DR. J. BRADFIELD,

Dear Sir: I was informed by a friend of some of the miraculous cures that your Bradfield's Female Regulator had performed and persuaded to buy a bottle and it has helped me so much, and I feel so greatly improved everyway that I shall keep up its use until fully restored, which I am sure will not be long off. I have been an invalid for the past four months and during the time have been treated by three physicians, and I can truthfully say your Regulator has done me more good than ALL THE MEDICINE I HAVE EVER TAKEN COMBINED. I only write this to let you know how much good your great Female Remedy has done me, and I expect to tell all other suffering women to use it for it is "OUR BEST FRIEND," and does all you claim for it. Respectfully yours,

S. F. BIRDSONG.

Still Another!

SPRING GROVE, Fla., January 18, 1885.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

Gentlemen: Your medicine has worked like a charm. I think my improvement is wonderful, and words fail to express my gratitude to your company, for the great benefit I have derived from the use of your "Bradfield's Female Regulator." I shall do all in my power to introduce your medicine to every afflicted lady who is suffering from any womb trouble. I wish every one so troubled would try it, for I KNOW IT WILL CURE THEM. Gratefully yours,

MRS. LULA A. LONG.

Send for our book on Diseases of Women, mailed free to any address.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. RICE,

For 25 years at 37 Court Place, now at

322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky

Cor. Third and Fourth.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency, the result of self-abuse as youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Night emissions by dreams, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, or Rupture, Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this often often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultation personally or by letter, free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

Cotton Mill For Sale or Rent.

THE COTTON MILL KNOWN AS THE BATON Rouge Yarn Co., situated in the Louisiana state penitentiary at Baton Rouge. It contains 200 looms, and all machinery necessary to operate same, also all machinery complete necessary to run it as a yarn mill. It is run by a Harris Corliss engine, latest improved, consumes about 30 boxes coal in a twelve hour run. The building is a large three story brick, well ventilated. Can get plenty of labor here, skilled in the manufacture of yarn. The mill was run only a short while ago as a yarn mill, and produced from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds per week. Can be bought or rented on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

T. L. AIREY & CO., New Orleans, La., Or WM. GARIG, Baton Rouge, La.

jan15—d60d

Wood Mantels

We carry a stock of about 1,000 Hard-Wood Mantels of about 65 patterns and sizes in price from $10 upward. Designs and estimates submitted.

The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co., CINCINNATI

THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

—FOR—

September Term, 1884

HAVE JUST BEEN PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET Form, with Index and Table of Cases complete.

We will send the Pamphlet, post-paid, upon receipt of One Dollar.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.



A most powerful Restorer in General Debility, Exhaustion, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence, & the effects of Malarial Fevers.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT
NEW YORK: E. FOUGERA & CO.

CHEW GEE-HAW.

IN ADDITION TO THE LUCY HINTON BRAND of tobacco, we have secured sole agency for the states South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee, for the fine and only genuine Gee-Haw brand, manufactured by

Thomas C. Williams & Co.,

Richmond, Va., from the finest and most selected stock. Give us a trial order. It is extra fine.

HARRALSON BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Tobacco and Cigars, opposite Moore & Marsh's building.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as 6 for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

J. C. Williams & Co., Syracuse N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents.

THE OPIUM HABIT

CURED IN TWO WEEKS!

And On the Most Fair and Safe Terms.

I want it distinctly and emphatically understood that you are not to pay one cent for medicine or board till you could conscientiously be qualified that you are free of the habit. Address

J. A. NELMS, M. D. Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.

ENGLISH

ACID PHOSPHATE.

PURE AND OF HIGH GRADE, AND IN EXceptionally fine condition. A cargo now Landing in CHARLESTON, and one fully due in SAVANNAH. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

THE WILCOX-GIBBS GUANO CO.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

mar7—d&wky1m

SPRING GO[illegible]! Our Tailoring Depart WITH LATEST NOVELTIES FO

An inspection will convince you that CLOTHS is the most complete ever shown in this The balance of our READY-MADE CLOTHIN for our immense

HIRSCH

CLOTHIERS A

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TEA.

HOUSEK

I Offer No Prese

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TEAS & C

THAT CAN

TABLE LUXURIES

THE GLOBE TEA A

25 PEACHTREE.

IN ORDER

Further Redu

OF HEAVY GOO

Overcoats, Winter

At very low figures.

DRESS SUITS, DIAGON

IS ALWA

Suits Made to Order at Popular Prices.

[Successor to Muse & Swift

Gate City

ATLANTA,

No. 5 NORTH FO

Manufacturers of Wire and

WIRE WORK OF EV

Were Chairs, S

—AN

Hanging Baskets, Fire Sc

WINDOW

OFFICE RAILING A

J. L. SO



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

A. P. TRIPOD

13 Broad street,

ARTISTS' AND PAINTERS'

Materials,

—FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Window and Looking

GLASS,

All kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

Portland Cement, Plaster, etc.

AGENT

Averill Mixed Paints,

AND

SILICATE PAINT CO.'S

Productions

National Wire

—AND—

IRON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Fence, Roof Cresting

—AND—

BUILDERS' SPECIALTIES

Detroit, Mich.

HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE

—AND—

KAINIT,

FOR SALE BY

PERRY M. DeLEON,

thu sat mon SAVANNAH, GA.

SPRING GOODS!

ment is Now Brim Full

THE

R THE SPRING SEASON.

our line of WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES and market.

G must be sold regardless of value preparatory Spring Stock.

BROS.

ND TAILORS,

HALL STREET.

COFFEE.

EEPERS

nts, No Tickets,

RA VALUE

ODS I SELL

HE CHOICEST

OFFEES

BE IMPORTED.

AND CONDIMENTS.

ND COFFEE STORE.

CORNER LINE ST.

C. W. FOX.

TO STILL

ce My Stock

DS, I WILL SELL

Underwear, Etc.

My stock of fine

ALS, CORKSCREWS, Etc

YS FULL.

GEORGE MUSE,

38 Whitehall.

Wire Works,

GEORGIA,

RSYTH STREET,

Iron Railing, Tree Guards,

ERY DESCRIPTION,

ettees, Arches,

D—

reens, Nursery Fenders,

GUARDS,

ND WIRE CLOTH.

UTHCOMB, Manager.

YOU SHOULD TAKE

—THE—

GEORGIA PACIFIC R'Y.

—TO—

NEW ORLEANS

EXPOSITION.

WHY?

Because it is the fastest line!

Because it has the only limited train in the south!

Because it has the only train to New Orleans without change!

Because the rates are the lowest!

Because with the Mann Boudoir car you have the most luxurious traveling!

REMEMBER

NO CHANGE OF CARS BY THIS LINE OF ANY CLASS.

SAM B. WEBB, Pass. Agent, Atlanta. S. C. JENNER, G. A., Atlanta.

L. S. BROWN, G. P. A., Birmingham.

WALL PAPER.

LEWIS VOIGHT & SON,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PAPER HANGINGS

—AND—

WINDOW SHADES.

STORE AND OFFICE, 203 & 205 Central Ave. | WAREHOUSE, 238 & 243 West 7th St.

Cor. of Longworth St. | Few Doors W. of Cent. Ave.

CINCINNATI, O.

Sample Books and Price Lists of Shades and Paper sent upon request.

Being members of American Manufacturers Association of U. S., our prices on all goods are same as Eastern market. By purchasing of us you save time and freight.

jan20—d3m

C. G. GROSSE

WISHES TO THANK HIS FRIENDS AND FORmer customers for their liberal patronage in the past and would inform them that he now has the most

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE

Goods which [illegible] be found in market, consisting of fine cloths, French Diagonals.

FANCY SUITINGS

Of all of the newest shades and designs, made up in the latest styles at the shortest notice. Call soon and make your choice. New goods arriving daily.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

—THE—

SPOT CASH DEALERS.

The old spot cash sledge hammer still continues to drop and such wonderful effects as are produced by its weight can readily be seen and fully appreciated.

We know that you will ask how it is that we can carry out all that we say.

The solution is very simple and plain and we state it in a very brief space. In the first place we sell for spot cash and that enables us to sell cheap, and in the second, because the people indorse our plan, give us a large trade and we are satisfied with a small profit. From each and every stroke of the spot cash hammer marvelous and wonderful bargains are emited.

Just Think of It!

We will sell you ladies' fancy striped hose for 35 cents per pair, former price 60c, 75c and $1.00.

Also a large lot of misses' hose at 25 cents, former price 40 cents to 65 cents.

Another lot of those solid gray and brown fine ribbed hose at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.

JustReceived

A new line of ladies' fancy hose, extra lengths, at 12½ cents.

Large assortment of ladies' solid colored hose, regular made, cts, worth double the amount.

Big Drives in Red and White Flannels to close.

BIG BARGAINS

in Quilts. $1.00 for an extra crochet quilt, worth $1.50.

75 cents for an extra large croch. et quilt, worth $1.00.

Goods bought and sold cheap will get the trade.

We sell good

PRINTS

FOR

2½ CENTS,

3½ cts, 4 cts and 5 cts per yard.

WHEAT BAKING POWDER



It contains no injurious ingredients.

It leaves no deleterious substances in the bread as all pure grape Cream of Tartar and Alum Powders do.

It restores to the Flour the highly important constituents rejected in the bran of the Wheat.

It makes a better and lighter biscuit than any other Baking Powder.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS.

Established 1829. NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY LEADING GROCERS.

mar11—d3m wed sat 5th or 8th pa

THERE MAY BE A FEW

Who Still Doubt

If so they will find in our office many such letters as the following, but none that are entitled to more consideration:

With my experience I pronounce

Brewer's Lung Restorer

the best lung remedy made. Four of my brothers and sisters had died with consumption, and about three years ago I became so exhausted by a long continued cough, accompanied with low fever and night sweats, that I could barely get about and my friends gave up all hope. I coughed so incessantly that I could not sleep at all. After trying several lung medicines I began the use of

Brewer's Lung Restorer

and was greatly benefited by the first bottle, gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to take it and am as stout now as I ever was, rarely ever cough nor do I suffer with my lungs ady more than if they never had been affected.

I am never without a bottle of it in my house. During the winter I give it to my little children, even a little fellow three years old, for anything like common colds, or when they show any evidence of croup and always with the most satisfactory results. Very truly,

G. E. HUGELY, Barnesville, Georgia.

Brewer's Lung Restorer contains no opiates in any form.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR

MACON, GEORGIA.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis.

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Price 25 and 50c., Per Bottle.

For sale in Atlanta by J. B. Daniel, 33 East Wall street.

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SPOT CASH DEALERS.

We have the cheapest and handsomest

Line of Silks

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NEW ALL-OVER SUITINGS,

and Reverings at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 75c, $1, and upwards. This is but little over half the price we sold the same goods at last season.

Big drives in Egyptian, Oriental, Val and other

LACES.

The biggest drive in a plain white and colored bordered hem-stitched

HANDKERCHIEF

at 10 and 15 cents ever sold in the market, goods worth 20c and 25 cents.

Also, a large lot of

Remnants in Dress Goods

will be thrown out Monday at half price. Most of them good lengths, all perfect goods. This is a good opportunity to buy bargains.

25 cents per yard for Veil Berege, worth 40 cents.

50 cents per yard for Silk Veil Berege, worth 75 cents. All new goods.

A few more of those slighty soiled Corsets in odds and ends left and we are going to clean them out.

$1.00 will buy the best

WHITE DRESS SHIRT

in the state and the fit guaranteed as perfect as a kid glove.

For 50 cents we sell a white dress shirt with linen bosom and wrist bands, cheap at 75 cents.

LOOK OUT

This morning we will open a big lot of all linen huck Towels 12½ cts a piece, worth 18c. They are perfect goods, large size and good styles. Please put this in your pipe, smoke it and write us by return mail your opinion of its flavor. We want you to bring this advertisement with you and we will convince you that we say nothing but what we mean.

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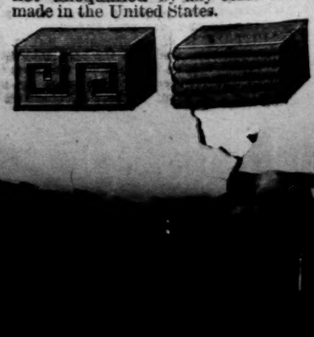
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THE

VOL. XVII.

Startling Attraction

—AT—

T. C. F. H. I. C

Commencing Monday Morning,

MARCH 16t

$100,000 00 WORTH

Furniture thrown on this market at a factory cost. The entire stock must be I have six car loads opened during th week, bought for cash, and

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to Atlanta. These goods are offered cent less than cost of production,

Think of buying a beautiful Plush Parl in Ebony for

Fifty Dollars.

Beautiful Folding Lounges for $6. Top Tables for $3.50. Handsome 10 Suites for $30. Ash and Cherry Suites a I have just opened

300 Rattan Rockers.

New styles and new prices. Also new terns in Easles, Cabinets, Brackets, Wha with an innumerable supply fancy ar You can buy by calling Monday or an next week. Marble Top Sideboards, Walnut

Twenty Dollars.

A beautiful Marble Hat Rack for $10. Walnut Wardrobes for $15. A handsom lor Suit for $35. In fact you can buy hundred and fifty dollars worth furnitu

One Hundred Dollars.

An elegant Cherry or Ebony Plush Suit for $50. Special bargains in

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Black Walnut Desks. Just opened this urday, with 100 office Chairs. Now time to buy office furniture at

DEATH OF MRS. HERBERT.

Factory Cost.

Also fifty Elegant Lounges. One hundred very handsome Parlor Suits. Fifty Side Boards. Forty Wardrobes. Three hundred very handsome Chamber Suites. Five hundred Marble Top Tables. I have also about

$25,000 Worth

very fine Furniture, such as Parlor and Chamber Suites, Side Boards, Pier and Mantel Glasses, Book Cases and Hat Racks.

These goods are specially fine, and would ornament any home. These, with the entire stock, are offered at unparalleled figures. I have also a second-hand Wooten desk at half price.

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Notice of Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between L. B. Nelson and C. P. N. Barker under the firm name of Nelson & Barker, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th day of September, 1884. L. B. NELSON, C. P. N. BARKER.

7p su thu C. P. N. BARKER.

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THE BURNAM GRATE

has been thoroughly tested during the past severe winter, and as the following testimonials will show, has proven to be as represented.

"Saving in Building nearly half the material and labor in chimneys."

Saving in Coal, just half the quantity used in heating two rooms.

Saving an Immense Amount of Trouble and Labor, in making and keeping up fires which makes it Worth Ten Times Its Cost.

J. A. LeSueur, contractor and builder, says: "I have used a number of Burnam Grates in houses built by me during past twelve months and find I save nearly half the material and labor in chimneys, and that the grate will do all that is claimed for it when properly set."

Geo. B. Hinman, Superintendent Boyd & Baker's Furniture Factory, says: "I am using the Burnam Grates and am well pleased with them. One grate warms two rooms comfortably, and consumes only as much coal as is usually used in one room."

Phil. H. Haralson, of Haralson Bros. & Co., says: "I have a Burnam Grate between my bed room and dining room, and find it warms both rooms comfortably, even in the coldest weather. I build a fire in my bed room on rising in the morning, and on entering the dining room find it as warm as the room just left."

More certificates could be given if necessary. For circular giving full description, price, etc., address G. P. LOWRY, sun Care Beck & Gregg Hardware Co.